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OCTOBER, 1908

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ONE YEAR 50c.—THREE YEARS \$1

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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COMPANY
Knoxville Tenn.



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T. L. BAYNE, RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.

Cup Won at
Bristol Show.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 5

Knoxville, Tenn., October, 1908

(Whole No. 53) No. 5

THE OUTLOOK AND SUGGESTIONS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUTRIOUS HEN BY THOS. E. McLEAN, President East Tennessee Poultry Association



THE outlook in the poultry industry is what we might term fairly encouraging, and while the interest does not "bubble over" with enthusiasm only showing up in spasmodic periods, such as shows, fairs and at our market places, yet the material advance in numbers kept, new blood introduced, etc., is apparent on every side.

For instance we do not see many of the old "Red, Black and Blue" commoners which formerly adorned the market coop, but on the other hand they are generally straight in color except of course where occasionally the

sins of the parent bird encroach upon the plumage.

On a recent trip in which more than two thousand miles were covered, taking in the territory through Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., and other western places, poultry was seen in from half a dozen coops to a half express car load, in which the colors were not mixed, but each seemed to be made up separately. For example, five coops of Barred Rocks, five R. I. Reds, one to two and maybe more of other breeds, giving the shipment more presentable appearance to the market and directly speaking to the market purchaser, a plan we believe advisable in handling not only good sized shipments but those to be put on our local markets as well; keeping not only color but size as well grouped. When we stop and look at one of these mingled "jobs" of color and with it the unsanitary and unsightly condition of coops from which the market house patrons are forced to buy, owing to the scarcity of poultry, we might sometimes wish that the Pure Food Law recently enacted might be applied to this class of commercial food supply.

There is another feature of the business, which is yet in the "dark ages" in so far as interest is concerned. It is that of caponizing. Ordinarily you will observe the poultry raiser or the farmer weeding out the young cockerels at one and one-half to two and a half pounds and marketing them before the tail and plumage grow out and render them unsightly and unattractive on the market. While if they would only caponize them at this weight and age with just a little additional care and expense, they would be able to place them on the market during the holidays at least three times the size and at least twice the profit, which would be realized as broilers, and at the same time would be enabled to supply their own table with the most palatable poultry product in existence. It is not cruel to caponize, but on the other hand is as humanely applicable as the reduction of forces of any farm animal, which all will admit is necessary. The effect is to extend the life of the fowl three times that of a broiler and at the same time putting them into a state of absolute enjoyment in eating anything and everything in sight; until when they are grown or at the age of one year the carcass is found enveloped in a solid leaf of fatty tissue as yellow as gold, rendering the meat tender and juicy.

The instruments will cost from two to two dollars and a half, but if one only caponizes a dozen or two birds for family use, we are sure that after eating the first one, no one will regret the cost. We had this feature on our program at our last show, but there being but little interest manifested, same was not carried out, but at our coming show of the East Tennessee Poultry Association in Knoxville, Tenn., December 8-12th, inclusive we want to introduce caponizing as a special feature, setting apart certain dates and hours for a demonstrative work here each member of the Association and oth-

ers interested will have ample opportunity to learn this interesting work. A lady member of our Association will have charge of a class of ladies and they, too, will have a chance to acquire knowledge and practice in this profitable feature of the poultry business. In Germany and other countries ladies become experts, in many cases, much better operators than men. The art is practiced to a great extent in many foreign countries. Much more so than in America, though thousands of large juicy capons are sold on the poultry markets of Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and New York every season, and, mind you, the season for capons when once fat is nearly all of the entire year. For example, a caterer at a fashionable cafe in Chattanooga after eating a capon from our yards notified us that he could use and would take one thousand this year, but having no place to care for so many, we cannot begin to supply him, though we have promised to supply enough for his immediate family use. We have no axe to grind, nor any patents of our own to sell in this connection, but as President of the East Tennessee Poultry Association are trying to interest its members in what we believe to be one of the most profitable features of the business, and it is to be hoped that this will appeal to all in the same spirit in which it is given.

If you wish information upon the subject and will write to the George P. Pilling Company, Philadelphia, Pa., they will send you a free booklet on caponizing which I am sure will interest you provided you care to emerge into this new venture of poultry experiments incidental to poultry developments, though we might say in this connection that the art is no longer experimental with us, but a pleasant and a profitable certainty.

Now, with reference to our coming show in Knoxville, December 8-12th, inclusive, we are sure it won't do the subject justice to say that this show will be a "hummer," but the Executive Committee is hard at work upon all details, program, prize lists, etc., and there being many of the old committee yet at the "ship's mast" ready to guide our plans to a successful consummation, we are perfectly willing to leave it for the membership and the general public who may care to peruse the same as to whether or not they have done their work well.

All concerned, including the Ex-President, as well as the present incumbent are determined that this shall surpass anything on record for our Association, even last year's show, which is acknowledged was of the highest order.

Let every member pull together and make it a point to boost the show and thereby give a new impetus to the work which the Association has undertaken to do and for which it was in the first place organized. Amongst these pulling features we might include a very important one, that is the payment of dues by all members of the Association by Dec. 1st, in order to keep things humming, for not unlike other state and national events and campaigns, it requires some money to run.

Our Secretary, Mr. John Jennings, has commenced his work of preparing for the coming show, and if the members of the Association will just send in promptly any time from now to Dec. 1st their dollar for dues the Secretary will be in a better mood and will have more time to devote to the show work. Won't you, dear reader, sacrifice just a little time and just a little money to help out in this and to guarantee success in our coming show by whatever effort you may be able, though in an humble way to contribute. We hear the answer echo from the hill tops of East Tennessee—yes!

THE "EVER LAY" POULTRY HOUSE

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. V. TORMOHLEN



URING these beautiful autumn days one can almost see their young stock growing, they mature so fast. The coop that sheltered "biddy" and her family so snugly a few weeks ago is entirely too small now. Many do not want to sell off their

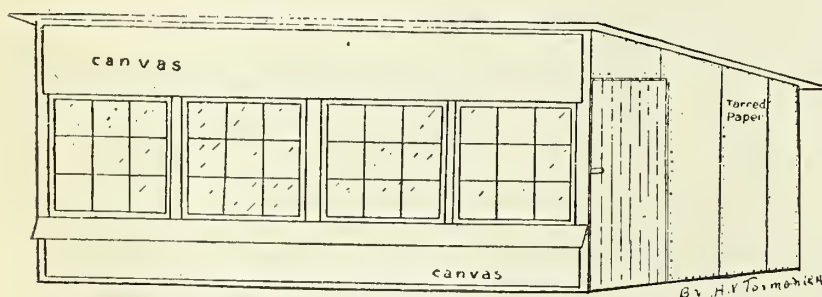
flock of promising young breeders and winners at the winter shows and others plan to go more extensively into the poultry business. More house room must be provided for the large flock that is to be kept during the winter. The houses should be built and ready for occupancy before the cold drenching rains of the fall and long before the first real cold snap.

The flock of young pullets should be trained to occupy their new quarters just as soon as they take to the roost; and not later than the last of September or the first of October (for our northern states) they should commence laying. By November the egg basket will be well filled just at the time when the price of eggs is the highest. Much patience must be taken with the young pullets and care as to their feeding. Train them to follow you where you want them to go instead of trying to "shoo" them. Also do not try to house yearling hens and pullets together in the fall and early winter and make a success at making them lay.

A great many people have the mistaken idea that it takes quite an elaborate poultry house and fixtures to make a success with the flock. I have seen houses built quite a number of times that cost from \$50.00 to \$75.00 for a flock of a dozen scrub hens which would not bring over five or six dollars on the market if they were sold in the pink of condition. How long, dear reader, would it take the owner of such a house to make back what he paid out for the house, sellings eggs at fifteen to thirty cents a dozen and fowls at nine to fifteen cents a pound? There is no excuse whatever for a person putting so much into a house when one at one-fourth the cost would answer the purpose just as well and even better. I am also acquainted with the location of three or four plants built for raising poultry on a large scale and costing from two to five thousand dollars each, whose owners would have stood many more chances for success had they invested the same number in hundreds instead of thousands of dollars. They were cases of getting the cart in front of the horse. To make a success of the poultry business a person must have experience and it is a whole lot safer to get the experience on a small scale first and then do 'great things' on a large scale.

Primarily all poultry houses should face the south and the doors should invariably be on the east side. How often do we see a well planned house fail to accomplish the desired result by facing the wrong direction or by being overshadowed by a large building of some kind. Pick out a place that is dry and free from surface water seeping in. Build the poultry house as far from the residence as practical and on the east and south side of the farm buildings so they will protect the fowls in a measure from the cold piercing winds so prevalent in the central and western states in the winter. Plan your location so that the fowls will not be continually harassing you about the front yard and garden. It is well to have the poultry house and yards adjoining a pasture field and orchard or grove of some kind. There is no need for high fences or unsightly, unkept front yards on the farm if a little forethought and care is taken to plat off the farm in an intelligent manner.

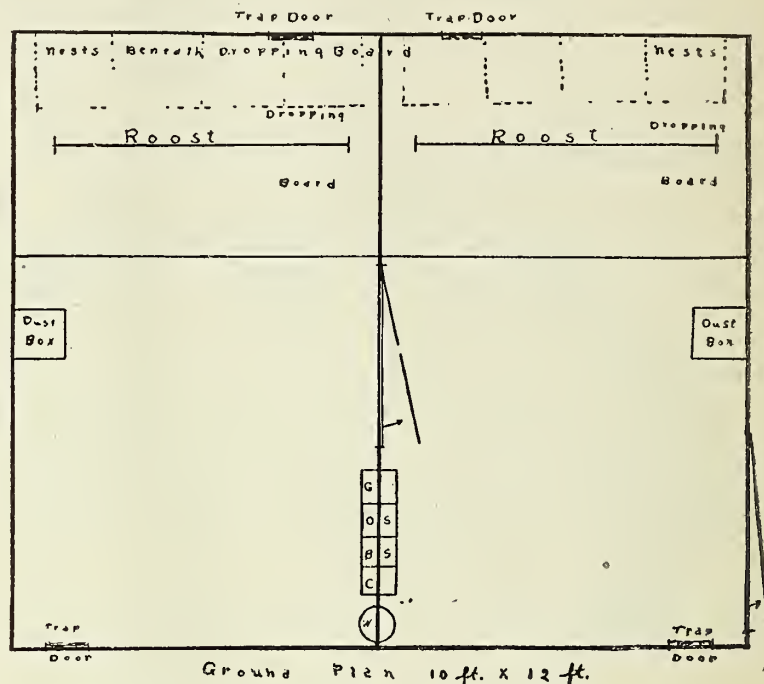
Quite a good idea can be gotten from the accompanying illustrations as to how the Everlay Poultry house is



By H. V. Tormohlen

built. Probably as good an idea as could be gotten from a lengthy discussion of the plans. In devising these plans some two years ago I chose the best part of the glass front and the canvas front types. At that time the poultry press was devoting much space to the discussion of the fresh air canvas front house. Many at once tore out the windows of their

tight houses and placed canvas over the whole front. True, I tried the same experiment myself, but I found that although there was plenty of fresh air and light, there was no direct sunshine which the fowls so much crave during the short winter days. Striking a happy medium between the old glass front which admitted so much sunshine and warmed the



house up so much during the day and as quickly cooled it off in the evening making the house very damp and unhealthy and the new canvas front type, I perfected the plans shown herewith.

The house is made with the cheapest rough lumber, including the roof and instead of boarding up the front the space above the windows is left open and a large frame is made to fit snugly and hinge from the top on the inside. On to this is tacked ten or twelve ounce canvas. The canvas at the bottom is placed in position in the same way. It will be noticed that a board a foot wide is made to project out over the lower canvas so that cold beating rains may not soak the canvas and then freeze so that it would retard the ventilation. A wide eave is made on the roof all around the house and it not only keeps the rain from directly striking the canvas in front but it protects the walls and keeps the ground immediately around the house from becoming so thoroughly soaked with water during the wet season, and besides it greatly enhances the looks of the house. The windows should be made to hinge at the top so that they can be drawn up against the roof during the summer so that the house will not become so warm inside. One inch wire netting should cover all the windows or a fowl is liable to fly through one. No other openings should be made in the house except the large door in the east end and the small trap doors wherever it is desirable to make them.

The house is ten by twelve feet and the roof twelve by fourteen feet. Do not make the mistake of making a larger house. Poultry will not do well in large houses and where there is a great number kept together. Each farmer should build a house like this whenever it is needed. Place them at different places about the farm on the south or east side of a clump of trees or orchard or on the sunny side of a hill. By training the young chickens when quite young to enter these houses to eat and for shelter on a rainy day they will easily acquire the habit of roosting in them. Then with about twenty to twenty-five to the house, for small breeds, you are prepared to keep poultry on the money making plan.

When rough lumber is used the roof and three walls are covered with a good grade of tarred felt or any of the other good roofing papers on the market. Building such a house myself with rough lumber and paper and counting everything except the glass and my labor, I have built one like the illustration for about fifteen dollars. This is taking into consideration the very high price of lumber and the cost of hauling, etc., as I did not use a stick that I did not buy at the lumber yards. I do not like to have a heavy framework for this house. Build the building tight so that a draft cannot blow from under the rafters or through the cracks.

Poultry like plenty of fresh air and sunshine but they do not like drafts. Below is approximately what is required for the building:

200 sq. ft. 2x4s at \$2 per 100 ft.	\$ 4.00
Rough lumber for three sides and roof, 400 sq. ft., at \$2 per 100	8.00
400 sq. ft. tarred felt at 55 cents per square.....	2.20
Two gallons pitch at 20 cents per gal.....	.40
Five yards canvas, at 9 cents.....	.45
Four pounds nails30
Total	\$15.35

Windows are not accounted for, and any size can generally be bought second-hand for half and less what they would cost new.

I house my Everlay strain of Single Comb Brown*Leghorns in this kind of houses hence the name given to the plans. I have a curtain hanging from the roof to the dropping board in the coldest weather and when the thermometer has been at fifteen degrees to twenty degrees below zero my hens were laying and had not a single frosted comb. If fed properly a comb can hardly be frozen in this style of house, providing the floor is made of earth filled in about a foot deep and is free from moisture. The house that is shut up tight is the one that will have the first frost bitten comb. Much depends too upon the vitality of the stock kept. The hardest as well as the highest scoring ones should be picked out each year for breeders. I find that the pullet approach-

ing nearest to the standard ideal is also my best layer. In this manner I have built up a strain of Brown Leghorns that can stand as much exposure and rough treatment as any of the larger and so called hardier breeds.

As you will notice, the house is divided into two parts by a partition. This should be made up solid about two feet high, so the fowls cannot fight through the cracks. A long box is made to extend on both sides of the partition and is sub-divided into four boxes; one for grit, one for oyster shell, one for charcoal, and one for beef scraps. The water vessel is also made to serve both pens by being placed on a small shelf built in the partition about a foot above the floor so the fowls cannot readily scratch the litter into it. A step is built on each side for the fowls to stand upon when drinking. During the winter months a litter of straw should cover the floor about six to eight inches deep into which all the whole grain should be fed. Care must be taken to change the litter quite often. It soon becomes dirty and the chickens will not scratch in it readily. I feed a mash feed the first thing in the morning composed of equal parts ground oats, corn, wheat bran, and wheat middlings and about ten to fifteen per cent of the whole feed of meat feed of some kind. When they have it before them they do not need to have the meat fed in the mash. The mash is fed hot in the winter and warm water is also provided twice a day. Apple and potato parings are carefully saved from the kitchen and are often fed in the mash. Cow beets form the chief source of green feed. Did you ask whether I gathered many eggs during the winter months?

BIRDS SHOULD WIN INSTEAD OF PARTIES

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE J. C. CLIPP, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.



ALL experienced judges well understand how sore some exhibitors will get, because their birds were not awarded first honors, regardless of quality. The writer had some experience recently judging a show of seven hundred and fifty-eight birds that will long be remembered. In this show was quality to burn, especially in the White Leghorn class. Previous to awarding the prizes there was an exhibitor in this class that appeared to want to get very intimate with us. He was continually describing an ideal White Leghorn, and explaining that he had always won the leading prizes, in fact he said all the exhibitors there had given it up that they were down. He tried to further explain where his coops were located, their color, their convenience to open, etc. As soon as the awards were upon the White Leghorn class, I will admit that I thought perhaps I would be taken home a corpse (?). The exhibitor in question did not get a single first, consequently he went up in the air, declaring I did not know one bird from the other. We frankly admitted that what we didn't know would make a very large book indeed, and further explained to him that if he knew so much about Leghorns, why he did not show white birds—birds that were well conditioned for the show? It is just and right if an exhibitor shows a typical white bird, typical in shape, clean and in the pink of condition, that his birds should win over a creamy unconditioned specimen. There are grafters in the show room as well as in the gambling room. Birds that have never been conditioned for the show often loses a place that otherwise would have been an easy winner. If the exhibitor in question had taken the pains to condition his birds for the show possibly he would have been slightly in the money. But under no circumstances will an inferior bird under our judgment win over a first-class specimen. No judge should show favors to any breeder just because he is a "swell" breeder and has a reputation of winning at all the leading shows, unless he has the goods. Again the exhibitor that will try to influence the judge is simply a man destitute of principle. Personally we always did and always will award the prize to the specimen that comes nearest standard requirements, regardless of party, and without fear or favors. Too many specimens are sent to the show room without any special preparation. Not only are the amateurs guilty of this error but some of the experienced breeders as well. Birds for exhibition purposes should not only display a fine plumage, but they should display a fine appearance of health and vigor with the proper conditioning. They should be well looked after before entered for exhibition.

Quite a few have the idea that fowls intended for exhibition purposes must be closely confined and fed heavily from the time they are incubated until they are entered in the exhibition hall. A greater mistake was never made. Our most prominent winners were always permitted to run at

large, roam through the grain fields and meadows, gaining the majority of their living from bugs, waste grain and berries. Fowls that are furnished from Nature's feed lot, always display a finer form and plumage than those hampered up in a close coop or park with improper management. I am aware that hundreds of fine specimens are matured every year in the city that never even saw the bare earth, but such fowls are always furnished with every possible requirement necessary for their proper development. But fowls that are permitted to run at large until selected for the "finishing touch," always grow better, mature more perfect plumage, than those that loiter around the feed coops, continually depending on the owner for feed and water. Our exhibition specimens are given every opportunity possible for the proper development, we not only give them free range, but give them special feed, grit and charcoal off to themselves, in order to avoid overcrowding by the general flock. A few weeks before shipping to the show they are handled daily, placed in the coops and plumage groomed constantly in order to bring about the glittering sheen we all want to obtain on our exhibition specimens. Where fowls have free access to deep, clean wheat straw to scratch in, they can clean themselves much better than the majority of breeders can do by washing. White fowls, of course, must necessarily be washed, while Buff and partly colored fowls can be successfully cleaned by the use of clean bright wheat straw to scratch in. Any fowl permitted in the exhibition hall unclean, with rough shanks, soiled plumage, deserves defeat, regardless of party. The writer remembers very distinctly of being approached last winter at one of our shows by a friend of an exhibitor advising us that such and such a party was very influential in the Association, and unless we favored his variety and exhibit very decidedly I would lose out. While I am only human and may be influenced into evil by some means, yet I doubt if the man lives that can influence me to favor any individual in this manner. The best birds should always win, instead of the party—too often the party wins instead of the birds, this state of affairs should never exist. The exhibitor that produces birds of rare quality and properly prepares them in an artistic manner for the show, should win over those of less merit and condition, and will under our judgment, win if such resolutions are the means of taking our "head off." We shall stand pat for honor.

The much use of cayenne pepper has caused considerable trouble among poultry keepers, and so has overfeeding. The former brings on liver troubles, and the latter leads first to indigestion, then fever, and gangrene of the intestines; or inflammation of the mucous membrane, which is catarrh or roup; or anthrax, which is black comb; and other fatal disorganizations of the muscular tissues of the liver.—BOYER.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE—DISCOUNT DEFECTS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY T. REID PARRISH



Offering a series of articles on this line, I do so feeling that it will be beneficial to many breeders of Columbian Wyandottes, and not that I would put forth a standard by which the judges should be guided, for I know them too well to think that one man's opinion can influence them, when most judges judge according to their own ideas regardless of what the Standard says, and they are right, too, in many instances, but many of my customers throughout the country, as well as others, have written me requesting my opinion on the different sections of this breed and to them especially is this addressed.

I will endeavor to take this justly popular breed from beak to toe and tell what should constitute perfection and what each section should be discounted by points and some comments on comparison.

The beak of the Columbian Wyandotte should be short and stout, and in color, horn shading to yellow at point. If the beak appears long in proportion to the head, it should have one-half point cut, if of such length as to give the head a game look, cut one point. A bird with beak sufficiently long to deserve one point cut, would not be desirable at all for breeding. In color we have a horn. This will run from a very dark to lighter shade and should not be discounted on account of light shade, but if yellow should extend half way up on the male, it should be cut one-half point, and if in female, only a dark streak extends down the center, it should be cut one-half point. Beak entirely yellow should be cut one point in males and three-quarter points in females. A very dark horn is preferable in both sexes, and here is one instance where comparison is preferable to score cards. A beak may be slightly off in color, yet not sufficiently so as to require a half-point cut, yet is not as desirable as one darker. This is where a one-quarter point cut could be to advantage, if allowed, and here as well as anywhere, I will state that in my opinion the one-quarter cut should be allowed by the Standard. A bird with a crooked beak while disqualified may be used in breeding as it does not breed this defect only on rare occasions.

The eyes should be medium in size, slightly oval in shape with brows slightly projecting, always bright, and of dark bay in color. In shape the eye rarely deserves a cut, but if it should appear squinty, would cut one-half point. If watery looking, cut one-half point, if light in color yet of bay, would not cut, if very light bay, cut one-half point, if apparently grey, three-fourths to one point cut, while the Standard says cut from one-half to one and one-half point on color. I think a good clear eye though decidedly off in color, should not have more than one point cut. The writers of the Standard are not at all consistent in making this scale for cuts on color of eyes, for according to the Standard, if an eye is entirely destroyed, it only gets one and one-half point cut, with only three points allowed on the head for color, this includes the eye, beak, and face, as well as the feathered part of the head, a discount of half the amount on the eye is not proportionate.

The comb of the Columbian Wyandotte, as in all Wyandottes, should be in proportion to the head. The Standard does not say whether it shall be small, medium or large. And yet what is large or medium? What some would consider medium, I would possibly consider very large. I think much of the beauty of the Wyandotte head is in the comb, and an over large comb detracts greatly from this beauty. Some one will tell you that these large comb fellows make fine breeders, but it is not so. It is a fact that he is continually chasing a hen, for when one sees him coming her way, she tries to get out of the pen. When she finds this impossible, there is a chase. Does this make fertile eggs? Not much. What you want is a quiet bird, one that has the confidence of his mates, one that is satisfied to be in the same yard with them, and is always courteous, never forcing his attentions. Here is where you have fertility.

Let us have the Columbian with the ideal comb. If you will study the comb of the bird used in the diagram in the front of the Standard, you will find an ideal comb for Columbians. The broadest part of this comb should be at a point about one-quarter of an inch from juncture of the beak and then a gradual narrowing until it terminates in a point. The comb is rather long in the male following the line of the head to near the base of the skull.

This comb should lay close to the head till within one half inch of point. On the side it should be slightly round from juncture of the head, and the top should be slightly oval in shape. The points should be even and grow smaller until they entirely disappear within one-half inch of end of spike, which should be perfectly smooth. When viewed from the front and above, the comb in the male at its broadest part should not cover the entire skull by an eighth of an inch on either side. Try for as thin a comb as possible.

In the female the comb is slightly different in shape, in that it tapers more abruptly, ending in a point on top of the head, thus making a shorter comb and broader in proportion to that of the male. I have tried to picture here, a comb that I know I will never be able to produce on the head of a Columbian Wyandotte, but we can go as close as nature will permit in things like this. We have in the comb a very small part of the bird, but a very important part, and small as it is, the Standard says it shall count as eight points of the whole bird. In fact, according to the scale, it is all of one-tenth.

In cutting for defects there are five different defects laid down in the Standard that shall be cut from one-half to two points, and they cover about all there is in defects. Roughness, irregularity, hollow-center, over-size and ill-shape, the minimum cut on any one of these defects is one-half point. And three or more of these will appear in all rose comb to a greater or less degree and generally as much as two points is given, but in exceptional cases a judge is justifiable in using the quarter point in one and all of these sections bringing the cut down to one point. I do not believe it is possible to produce a comb that could pass with less than a three-quarter point cut. When the defects are glaring, is where most mistakes are made, because they are not discounted as severely as they should be. If a comb is real good, but slightly defective in four of these five points, it should deserve one-half point cut on these, thereby getting a two point cut, then a comb that is bad in every one of these five points, certainly should have one point cut on each of the four points. Who ever heard of a comb getting four points cut. There are certainly many of them that deserve it and more.

I think one of the most serious defects in the rose comb is over size, and this should be cut severely. It is too often passed lightly owing to the mistaken idea that it is indicative of superior breeding qualities. The most common defect in the rose comb in the males is the short and broad comb. A comb that does not extend as far back on the head as to be on a line with the outer edge of the ear lobe, should have one-half point cut. It is preferable that it should extend just a little beyond this point. If it only extends to a point above the eye, it should be cut one and one-half points, and if there is not a well defined spike it should be cut one-half point and if the comb rounds off at the end with or without a small tit, it should be cut two points. You must have this comb low and firm on the head, but must follow the curve of the neck. If it stands out from the head, it should have one-half point cut, if it turns up, it should be cut from three-quarters to one and one-half points.

In females the most common defects will be absence of points and a comb that has not well defined points extending back to the spike, should be cut one-half point and from that to one and one-half points for perfectly smooth comb. Bear in mind that the regular cuts for roughness, irregularity, hollow-center, over-size and ill-shape appear in the female as often as in the male to a greater or less degree. I prefer in females, a comb slightly narrow and longer than the shape given in the Standard. I will pass the comb with just a few closing remarks, calling your attention to the cuts laid down in the Standard of one-half to two points for each of the following defects: over-size, hollow-center, ill-shape, roughness, and irregularity.

The wattles and ear lobes need very little comment. Have them in proportion to the head of the bird, and especially guard against undeveloped wattles, for in the wattles you have a sure index to the breeding qualities of the bird. You will be bothered very little with white in the ear lobes and would not think of using a bird for breeding that had ever so little, and positive white should have a cut of one-half point to two points up to half of ear lobe appearing white, beyond which a bird should be disqualified.

In the next issue I will take up the neck and then section by section until I have finished the breed.

THE BUSINESS END OF THE FANCY

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY G. C. WATKINS



ARE you raising fancy poultry for profit? Do you find a ready sale for all your surplus stock at good prices, or do you sometimes find yourself with a lot of unsold birds that you have given an extra amount of care and attention, and no buyers in sight. Discouraging proposition to sell such birds at market prices, isn't it? Yet there are many people who engage in the fancy poultry business with the idea that there is but one essential factor in the problem of success, and that is the ability to mate and breed a superior quality of stock. Being able to produce fine birds with a reasonable degree of certainty, is truly an important part of the business, but as far as profit making is concerned it is only half the proposition. The other half is the business half, and on its management depend the profits and very often the success or failure of the breeder.

We find lots of people who are raising birds of a very superior quality—birds that are able to win good money in the show room, and yet these same breeders complain of there being no demand for their stock. They assign the cause to overproduction and lack of interest in the fancy business, and usually it is but a short time till there is a decided lack of interest on their part, due to a failure to realize their early dreams of profit. To all such who are discouraged and doubting we want to say: You have simply failed thus far to turn the right combination.

The fancy poultry business is of a necessity, largely a mail order business and the success of any mail order business depends to a great extent on keen, intelligent and well placed advertising. Therefore it would be well to recognize this fact right on the start, and when you begin to make a study of the problems of mating, breeding, feeding, etc., begin also a study of the science of advertising, so that when the time comes for you to find buyers for your surplus, you will be able to take the matter up intelligently and with a fair probability of success.

Very few of our poultry people give the matter of advertising sufficient thought. Instead of regarding the money paid out in advertising as a part of their investment, and then figuring on returns in proportion to the amount of their investment, they take a directly opposite line of reasoning by charging up the advertising bills on the debit side of profit and loss. I don't say that nearly all of them do this, but far too many do, and all those who do will find that just so long as they regard money paid out for advertising as a dead loss, just that long will the business prove a losing proposition for them. In opening an advertising campaign, make your investment just as you would in any other business proposition. In the first place be careful in the selection of your medium. The extent of a journal's circulation is of less importance to the advertiser than the quality. Quality in this case also refers to class. If your journal circulates amongst the class of readers that are interested in what you have to offer, your success is simply a matter of how you put the matter up to them. Get acquainted with them, or rather get them acquainted with you. Gain their confidence by keeping your ad before them the year round. Let them know that you are a stayer; that you're here now, and will be here next year and the year after. Keep your ad alive, and interesting by changing copy frequently. No matter how much or how little space you use, don't overcrowd it. State the main facts and give the printer a chance to make your ad attractive. The ad setter is usually proud of his ability to get up an attractive piece of work, and will always do so if you give him a chance.

There is an old saying that advises against putting all our eggs in one basket, but some of our greatest and most successful business men have reversed this saying, and advise us to put all our eggs in one basket, and then keep both eyes on that particular basket. This is good advice to the advertiser. Better run one good big ad and stay close to it, than to run a half dozen little ones in as many different journals. By so doing your publisher will be glad to print your reading notices, cuts of your stock and in fact will grant you many favors in proportion to the amount of space you carry. The last step in successful advertising is converting the inquirer into a purchaser. You have gained his confidence and interest to the extent of securing an inquiry from him and now it's up to you to make a sale. At this stage, the responsibility is all yours and you can't blame your journal for a mistake here. Reply promptly and to the point on neat, business-like, printed stationery. If you have what he wants, don't be afraid to say so confidently, and put on a reasonable and



A pen of "Rion's White Wyandottes," bred by Fount H. Rion, Nashville, Tenn. This pen has just been shown at Tullahoma, Tenn., where they won 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet and 1st pen. Also at Murfreesboro, winning 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet and 1st pen. Every possible prize in the class. "Rion's White Wyandottes" are winners.

equitable price.

Don't charge an unreasonably high price for ordinary quality, and on the other hand don't offer to sell an exceptionally fine bird at a ridiculously low figure. If your prospective customer is posted, and it's always best to assume that he is, he will simply pass you up as ignorant or unscrupulous and your opportunity is gone. Finally, as a last bit of advice, study the methods of successful advertisers and don't let the producing department absorb all your thought and energy. Give a reasonable amount of your attention to the advertising and sales department.

TREES FOR POULTRY.

Fruit trees should be planted in the poultry runs. Fowls take naturally to the woods and brush, and find there much insect food that is good for them and injurious to the trees. Apple, mulberry, pear, plum and cherry trees, if soil and location is suitable, may be planted in the poultry yard, and the profit from the fruit should almost equal that from the hens, thus giving best results from the ground occupied.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

AS WE are right in the midst of the buying season perhaps a few words about prices would not be out of place. Pure-bred poultry can be bought at most any old price these days. Some so-called breeders are advertising eggs in our farm papers at from 50c to 75c per setting, while other breeders ask from \$10 to \$25 per setting.

The amateur naturally asks why such a difference in prices. Really it is no wonder there is a great difference in prices even among the good breeders, but there is usually a difference in the value of stock also. We often see in cheap farm magazines advertisers of fifty varieties or more of pure bred poultry. Are these the men for a beginner to buy from? I think not. They usually buy up stock of neighboring farmers or breeders. I happen to know of a number of this class of breeders, and as a rule I would not take their stock as a gift. It is nearly always of poor quality and not vigorous. They are kept in poor yards that hardly have a blade of grass on them. Can you expect such stock to be as vigorous as those that have the meadows of a farm to roam over? Would you want such stock as a foundation for your flock, or a cockerel for new blood? I am sure I would not, and would not take a pen of such birds as a gift. When a man advertises eggs from "good, pure-bred stock," at 50 or 75 cents per setting you can make up your mind that he either don't know what good stock is or he is a skinner. Cheap, trashy stuff can be bought at home. You don't need to send off a hundred miles to get it. In buying foundation stock the beginner should always strive to get three things which I think very important. First, get stock that is well bred and has blood lines back of it that count. Be very sure that it is of correct breeding. No matter how fine an individual is unless there is blood line back of it, let it alone. Pretty fair birds can often be bought off a huckster's wagon at 20 cents each, but what about their ancestors? Be sure that they have been bred for generations back with something definite in view.

Second, you want to buy stock of great vitality. This I would say is one of the most important things in the poultry business today. Get stock that is full of vigor—healthy hus-

ters. These narrow-breasted, ill-looking flocks that always have the disease "going light" you should spurn. Far better start with healthy stock; if you don't you will have to start all over again, for vigor is what you want and will have to have to make a real success. You get such stock from the breeder who lives on the farm and raises his stock out in the open air. They have the free range of the farm and meadow to roam over at will, with plenty of fresh water and new grass. Consider in buying stock good individual quality—"quality and not quantity." Shape first, color second. What good is a white Plymouth Rock even if it has plumage as white as snow if it is a Wyandotte in shape. On the other hand, of what value is a Wyandotte if it has Plymouth Rock or Java color. Remember that shape makes the breed, color the variety. Don't buy stock of poor quality. It is the dearest you can buy. Get stock that has correct breeding back of it, which is full of vitality. And last, but not least, buy stock that have good individual quality. Now I have wandered away from my subject considerably, but must get back to it. Does the reader think that stock, such as I have described, can be bought at the prices some breeders are offering, namely, \$1 each, or even \$2 each? You must remember it is no small task to breed and raise good stock, and it means lots of hard work and study to be able to do so. Just try raising such stock yourself and see if you can afford to sell them at a few cents over market price.

I know that such stock as a man should have for a foundation flock cannot be bought at "rock bottom prices." Good stock is worth good money. Poor stock is dear as a gift, and you will find it out by and by.

Take stock that is yarded up in a city lot and of uncertain breeding. On the other hand, take a farmer chicken breeder that has large, roomy runs for his breeding stock and free range for his youngsters, with the best blood that money can buy. Is there any difference? Would you, Mr. Buyer, make any difference? I will let you answer the question, "Why such a difference in prices?"

GREEN FOOD FOR WINTER

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. A. THORNHILL

HA VE you, if not, are you going to make any preparation for your supply of green food for your poultry this winter? This is very essential, not only for the health of your flock, but for the fertility of your eggs another egg season. Don't burn your hens out on grain and its by-products, and expect your hens to do well. They need green food, grain food, grit and grain, one of the four big G's to keep them in laying condition. I make a specialty of the winter egg business, and I am sure there is no man or woman who is more successful in this one branch of the poultry business than I, and for my green food for winter I sow rye, during the latter part of September or the first of October. I want it sowed early enough so as to get it well rooted before the cold weather sets in, and if sowed in September it may get somewhat of a start; if it does, you want to head it off, and my way of doing this is to let my chickens have free access to it for a few days. If they fail to keep it down I get several calves and give them the run of the lot for several days. The idea is this: you must keep it from heading out, if this can be avoided, until winter sets in, you need not have any fear of its heading. I try to manage my fowls so that each pen can be given free access to this plot of rye for 30 minutes each day, and the way I do this is to plant the plot of rye in the center of six or more pens, cut a hole in the fence, place a slide door, arrange door so as to be handy; at 11 a. m. I let first pen out and continue this until all have had green food, giving 30 minutes to each pen to get their supply. This method I have used for five years. Of course, in other states and climates this might not prove satisfactory, but I am sure in most of our Southern states it will. I use in connection with this rye, clover and corn fodder. The clover I buy from the feed house, the corn fodder I prepare myself. After the ear has been plucked for table use, I strip the fodder off in its green state, tie it into small hands or bundles, let it remain out in the sun until thoroughly dry. Then take four of these small bundles and tie into a large one, and place it away in the barn. In the winter I run this fodder through a shredder, cut it very fine, and place it in my mash bucket, pour boiling hot water over it; the fodder remains in this water over night, and in

the morning I place my mash material with it. Adding salt and pepper to season, after this mash is made, it looks good enough for any person to eat, and it smells so good it just makes a fellow hungry after eating a hearty meal, and how my hens do shell out the eggs all winter long. I wish we all as poultry people knew the value of corn fodder. It can't be cured as we do for our stock to the best advantage; it should be gathered while the ear is in the milk state. It is green then, and if cured properly and kept dry and clean, when you pour the hot water over it you have a practical green food. I use the clover in the same manner, but we can't depend on the clover for this reason, we don't know at what stage of maturity the clover was in at the time it was cut. Again, the clover is full of stems; the corn fodder isn't. I have never noticed the food value of corn fodder, but I am sure it is as good as clover. We take our mules here in the summer. They keep in good flesh on it. Kind reader, just try it once, and you will settle the matter of green material for your mash then and there. I put up small potatoes, turnips, etc., for a "variety." This word variety we must ever keep in mind, not only in green food, but in all other things pertaining to our poultry, for best results.

One more good word for rye. If properly pastured all winter you have green food for a starter when spring opens. Then plant oats, and when this gets up enough for use, you can let your rye go on and finish its growth, and after it heads out cut and cure, you have an ideal lot of litter material. Beets make a good summer green food; so does green corn; pull the leaves off of both and new and tender shoots will take their places. Above all things, provide your fowls with a goodly supply of green food, both winter and summer, for best results. This is as essential as any other food your fowls consume, both for the number and fertility of eggs. Green food is one of my hobbies; my fowls get it every day. I have this year received letters of appreciation from some of my patrons who said they had gotten 14 to 15 chicks from one setting of eggs. Such letters make me feel repaid for the "care" bestowed upon my fowls. If you want fertile eggs feed your fowls green food.

IS THE POULTRY BUSINESS A PAYING ONE?

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY EDITOR BAYNE

To the Editor of the *Industrious Hen*:

HERE are several points in the poultry business that I want to know something about. I think an editor is the one best fitted to answer several questions that I have in mind. I am rather aware of the poultry raisers' statements concerning the business, as he is liable to boost his own business and not tell the straight truth.

- 1st. Is the poultry business a paying investment?
- 2d. What is the net revenue, if it is within your knowledge, of a leading poultry raiser per year?
- 3d. Which one of the breeds is the most profitable?
- 4th. I have seen some startling statements in the advertisements which seem very doubtful. One of them said a certain raiser made \$200 on 20 hens in six months by using a certain feed. Is it possible?
- 5th. Please name the leading breeder of the following breeds, respectively, the White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, the White and Buff Wyandottes, the Rhode Island Reds and the Leghorns.
6. Can any one do well to raise 1,000 to 1,500 chickens on 5 acres of land? If so, how much can he realize per year after all the expenses are paid if the farm is properly managed? If my judgment of the business is favorable, I would much rather work on a farm first, for the sake of experience and then start the business myself.
- 7th. What poultry book can you best recommend?—

EARL M. MATHER.

ANS. There are a great many misleading statements about the profits made in the poultry business. These are usually from estimates made on paper, which are far different from practical results. There is no doubt that money can be made and is made in raising poultry, but you must not forget that it is a business, and that as in any other business you must first serve an apprenticeship before you can hope to carry it on successfully.

1. There are several branches of the business; but I presume you mean the ordinary market poultry business when you ask what revenue can be expected.
2. It is difficult to furnish exact figures, as so much depends on what your market pays. I should say that a well-managed plant should pay \$1.00 a year profit for each hen. Write to West Virginia Experiment Station and they will furnish you with a bulletin showing the cost of and profit from a number of ordinary hens in one year. As I remember it, I think it showed a net profit of \$1.33 a hen.
3. Leghorns and Minorcas are supposed to be the most profitable layers. The American breeds are better for general purpose, eggs and meat. The large heavy birds for meat. For broilers White Wyandottes are my personal preference. I believe an egg-laying strain of one of the American breeds will suit your purpose best.
4. You must not take that "\$200 on 20 hens in 6 months" as a guide, as it may have been an exceptional case. Just like a recent sale of five fowls for \$7,500. It's like pearl-hunting in our Tennessee rivers. A man I know sold a pearl for \$600; but it was once in ten years; many fishers get very little; some find them of \$5 to \$25 value at long intervals.
5. It is not possible to name the leading breeders; they change from year to year. A show winner may not breed good layers. You will find some of the best breeders advertising in the columns of THE HEN. Look over our advertisements.
6. Yes. On fifty acres you should raise a large part of your feed and should have cows and hogs, fruit and vegetables. Ten to twenty acres will do for 500 hens, which is about as many as one man can attend to properly. From 500 hens you should make \$500 to \$600. You must remember, however, that handling a large number of hens is an entirely different proposition from caring for a small flock, and that as the number gets larger the profits get smaller. I would advise you, by all means, to spend a couple of years on a first-class plant before you start in the business. When you start, start small and gradually increase your plant as you learn. Four things are essential to success: some capital, a good market, good stock and management. For example, you write of raising one thousand or 1,500 birds. To raise that many to maturity will cost you a minimum of \$750 to \$1,125 and a maximum of \$1,000 to \$1,500. As a rule in housing your birds it will cost you \$1 a bird. To feed, for a farmer, \$1 a bird a year. For others, \$1.50 to \$2 a year.

7. Send to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin 287, Poultry Management. It's free. You can get the entire Poultry Library of the Department of Agriculture, fifty-four books and pamphlets for \$10. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Mass., the noted poultry authority, has a good book on poultry, price \$1.

Several of my hens have what seems to be a disease of the foot. There is a swelling in the front part of the foot where the toe joins the shank. It extends into the web, and above the joint. They seem healthy, but get so they can't get around. Two of them got down as if they had been hurt internally. It seems to attack only the White Leghorns.—

FANNY O. REYNOLDS, N. C.

ANS.—The trouble with your birds may be caused by flying down to the ground from high roosting places, as the limbs of trees, though we are inclined to think the trouble is rheumatism, which is generally caused by exposure to cold and wet, though sometimes by feeding sulphur during damp weather. Too heavy feeding of nitrogenous food is considered as a contributing cause. Dr. Sanborn's treatment is for a drink 15 grains of iodide of potassium in one quart of drinking water. For local application rub the legs softly with tincture of opium or extract of witch hazel, then wrap them in flannel. Dr. Sanborn says begin treatment with a dose of epsom salts. The following day add thirty or forty grains of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) to a quart of water for them to drink; give two or three grains of salicylic acid twice a day. Apply camphorated or carbolic ointment to the joints. Keep in dry warm quarters and feed plenty of green food. If badly effected, you had better kill them, as its too much trouble to cure severe cases.

"My hens seem to be in perfect health, their combs are red and the discharge is what it should be, dark and tipped with white. They get a rattling in the throat and gape for breath, there is no discharge from the nose or mouth. I am feeding Cyphers Scratching Feed morning and noon, at night I feed a mash made of 2 parts bran, 1 part corn meal, ½ part cotton seed meal, 1 part Darling's Beef Scraps, and mixed with 1 part oats soaked in water for 6 hours. I feed all Scratching feed in litter."—JOS. HOEFER, Mississippi.

ANS. Your fowls seem to be suffering from chronic bronchitis, or colds from which they have recovered. If they were mine I would not try to cure them as the treatment is long and lots of trouble, and the chicks from these hens will have a disposition to catch cold easily. The writer cured some fine hens which had bronchitis and now after three years' culling, he has just gotten rid of the last of their descendants, almost all of which were short on vigor and disposed to catch cold easily. The vigor and vitality of your flock is the most valuable trait you can have. So go carefully. I give you two remedies which are used. One one-thousandth of a grain of arsenite of antimony night and morning until a stage of improvement is reached. Another is: "Dumas Antimalarial" pills made of strychnine, iron and quinine, to be given one pill each night and morning for two weeks. It might help to put them in a close house and fumigate them with smoke of pine tar and turpentine. It may be that you have your birds housed in too tight houses. Where you are situated the entire front of the houses should be open the year around. You do not say whether your birds are on range or yarded. If yarded, twice a day is enough to feed with the mash you use before them dry, in hoppers. If on range one feed a day is plenty, with the mash dry before them all the time. I think your mash is too stimulating for the climate and the season. Leave out the cotton seed meal and add one part of shorts. Feed the mash dry; it's a waste of time to cook the oats. I have fed whole oats for eight years to chickens from one month old up and never had any trouble.

LEADS THE WORLD.

The report of Secretary Wilson shows that the value of poultry and eggs produced upon the farms of the United States in 1907 was valued at more than \$600,000,000. The price of eggs increased from 11c in 1899 to 18c in 1907; of dressed poultry from 10c a pound in 1899 to 15c in 1907. The Secretary says: "The poultry products are worth more than the wheat and perhaps as much as the hay." Corn is first, hay second. With the products of the cities, towns and villages added, the poultry products would probably head the list and the industry be the greatest in the world.



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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors. Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—2 1-2 cents a word each month for one, two or three months; 2 cents a word each month for four or more months. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50 cents additional. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Your Address on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. In order not to miss a number it should be renewed one month in advance. If, after your name appears the date "June 8," it means that your subscription is paid to June, 1908, and unless renewed will be discontinued after that date.

If a large letter "X" is stamped in the panel at the left of this paragraph, it means that the time for which you paid your subscription has expired and, unless renewed before the next issue, will be discontinued; therefore, if you do not want to miss THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, YOU SHOULD RENEW AT ONCE. Do not fail to send us either 50 cents to pay for your subscription for another year, or \$1.00 to pay for the paper for the next three years. Better send \$1.00 and have the best and most helpful and practical poultry journal found in the world coming to you regularly every month for the next three years.

SAMPLE COPIES

If you receive a sample copy of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN you are invited to subscribe for it. You may never get another copy, and if you like it, mail us 50c for one year, or \$1 and have it come to you for three years. Thousands are doing this now and you will never regret it. In sending your subscription if you have a friend who would like to see a sample copy, send us their name and address, but send your own subscription RIGHT NOW. Do not put it off because you are busy, but DO IT NOW. Address THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Beginning with this issue we will be furnished with a series of articles on the Columbian Wyandotte, by one who knows and breeds them, Mr. T. Reid Parrish, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Parrish has the experience of few men in the South, is an able writer, and we are sure his articles will prove of great value to this popular breed.

Columbian Wyandottes

We are compelled every month to omit advertisements that reach this office too late for insertion. Copy should reach us by the 20th of the month preceding month of publication, as our forms close on the 25th. For instance, copy intended for the November issue should reach us by the 20th of October. Send for blank contracts and latest rate card and get copy in early.

Remember the Date

Will you have eggs or stock to sell this year? If so, begin now to advertise them. Book orders for future delivery. The successful advertiser is one who begins early and sticks to it; he never cuts his ad out. During the dull season he reduces his space and increases it again as the season comes on. Keep your name constantly before the public and your advertising will pay. Never drop an ad unless you expect to quit business for good, for if you do you will regret it. There is no better time than right now to begin. It is the early bird that gets the worm, and the staying advertiser that gets the business.

Eggs or Stock to Sell?

Now that the East Tennessee Fair Association at Knoxville is a duly incorporated concern, with a substantial capital stock, we hope we may have an East Tennessee Fair in every sense of the words, and give an equal representation to all the different interests represented at such a show. As this fair will probably be held at a later date than the State Fair, it will be an opportunity for a big fall poultry show. It will be the natural place for all the best birds which have shown at the county fairs to come together in one great show. We feel sure the management will appreciate the opportunity that is offered them and make liberal provision for the poultry department. To make a success of this show we could not do better than place the poultry department in charge of the experienced and successful officers of the East Tennessee Poultry Association.—T.L.B.

Poultry at East Tennessee Fair

Much interest is being manifested over the proposition for a great East Tennessee Fair at Knoxville next fall. With a few more farmers like John A. Jones, the vice-president of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention, who had at the State Fair this year a car load of agricultural products, the greatest fair in the country could be held. East Tennessee has sufficient to make a creditable showing anywhere, and we would like to see our farmers become enough interested to determine to show to the world what they have. Let us plant, cultivate and gather of the best. Plan now for the fair next fall, and let every farmer take something, whether it is a horse or a cow or a pig or a hen. Raise something that is a little better than some one else's, if you can. Let us get up a spirit of friendly rivalry. We will all be benefited by it. Let everybody talk East Tennessee Fair from now till next October, and then send a train load of our best to our State Fair at Nashville. Let all the county fairs in East Tennessee be held prior to the East Tennessee Fair, and let them all contribute of their best.

Attend Your County Fair

More and more every year the farmers are awakening to the value and importance of the county fair. This is particularly true of the South, where the number of these fairs have increased tenfold in the last few years. The main object is of course educational, and the amount that can be learned at one of these fairs is really remarkable. The social

feature has not been neglected and all of them provide splendid features for amusement and the best of opportunity for social intercourse.

We all love a contest, where there is a fair field and no favors. At the county fair you can witness more and finer contests than any other place we know of, from the best bread to the best race horse. It's all a great big, good-natured contest, with your neighbors and friends in the ring from start to finish.

There is no better place in the world to see the progress that has been going on around us, of which we are perhaps ignorant.

Go to the fair, show what you can raise, in crops and animals. If you know how to do something better than those about you, by all means show the results of your work. Give the community the benefit of your good work. Show it and be proud of it. People are always talking about what they can do better than the other fellow; show it; show the results at the county fair and let us all see it.

If you do not exhibit, come to see what's going on; bring your good wife and the children. You will learn a lot and all will have a good time while you are doing it.

Don't miss your county fair, it will be bigger, better and more worth seeing this year than ever.—T.L.B.

* * * *

If any improvement is to be made in the class of market poultry raised in the South, it will have to come through the establishments which finally market the birds. This demand is slow in coming, but as it is for the ultimate interests of all concerned it is bound to come. The only obstacle now is that these large concerns buy at the market price of the poorest class of poultry and then are able to make an extra profit by grading what they buy. The same is true of the egg trade in the South. Some of the large dealers in East Tennessee have been considering this question, and are thinking of getting the farmers to use Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte males to improve their scrub stock. A uniform lot of any kind of live stock commands a better price in the market. Why is it not logical for the same thing to be true of poultry? In this connection, Bulletin 150 of the Kansas Experiment Station is of interest, as showing the poultry packers' opinion of the various breeds.

For dressed fowls (hens) Barred Plymouth Rocks are first choice. For broilers White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are considered equally good. Some packers rank White Wyandottes first as broilers. One man stated that White Rocks were more rangy and larger framed than the Barred, otherwise he had no fault to find with the Whites or Buffs. One dealer for a time offered 1-2 cent more for Barred Plymouth Rocks. The only criticism raised against the Wyandottes as compared to Rocks was the smaller size.

The Information I Got From The Farm Journal Helped Me To Make \$137 In Clear Cash—

Mrs. OLLIE C. KRIEDER,
Jamestown, Pa.

"I can make \$50 a year more with the help of the Farm Journal. Would rather pay \$5 a year than do without it."—M. N. S., Haines, Ga.
"The Farmers Problems" of the last few months have been worth more than the subscription price."—Hiram Entriken, Ohio, Neb.

These are only a few out of the thousands who take the trouble to tell us how they have profited through the Farm Journal. No other farm paper helps the farmer with such practical suggestions—based on actual experience and not on theory—as does the Farm Journal. Here are some of the articles which are going to increase the profits of our readers during the coming year. These are all to appear in our October issue:

"High Farming at Elmwood," by Jacob Biggle.
"Founders' Day in Philadelphia."
"Ailments and Remedies of Live Stock," by a Practical Veterinarian.
Raising Pigeons for Profit.
"The National Grange."
"Law for the Farmer"—Answers to Legal Queries.
"Farmer's Problems" What They Are and How to Solve Them.

"The Home Vegetable Garden" Getting Ready for Winter.
"Some Troublesome Insects and How to Deal With Them."
"Heart Problems," Young Peoples' Trials and Troubles Answered Sympathetically by Aunt Harriet.
"How to Dress," Fall Styles.
"The Family Doctor," Neuralgia and Its Treatment.
"Young Folks," Puzzles.

Remember: All this in a single issue. Each issue seems better than the last. Every article goes straight to the point, telling you what you want to know. The Farm Journal is edited by Wilmer Atkinson, who was reared at the plow handle and whose forefathers as far back as the time of William Penn, were tillers of the soil, and whose strong sympathy for the farmer, apparent in his straightforward helpful editorial policy has made the Farm Journal the greatest farm paper of America.

We want subscriptions for five years. The price of a five years subscription is now Seventy-five Cents. This offer is good until January 1, 1909, after which the price will be One Dollar. If you subscribe now, we will date your subscription from Jan. 1st, 1909 and you will receive the Oct., Nov. and Dec. issues Free. For \$1.00 you can now secure a 5 year subscription and any one volume of the Biggle Farm Library

YOU NEED A BIGGLE FARM LIBRARY

The eleven books, each an authority in its own line, are a wonderful store-house of advice and information. Farming with their aid is easy. They are by Jacob Biggle, for the past 30 years a contributor to Farm Journal. His long personal experience in farming, stock-raising and fruit growing, with the best counsel and help of other specialists, has gone into these books. They are all built like the Farm Journal itself—concise, practical, modern, comprehensive and handsome. Profusely illustrated, four of them with fine colored plates.

The Garden Book tells how the author made money in the business—a remarkable record.

The Orchard Book is crowded with new fruit facts and fine illustrations. By an expert.

The Horse Book covers the subject thoroughly—health and disease, history, training, care, 55,000 copies sold.

The Poultry Book is tremendously popular—by far the best handbook for the farmers or villagers flock, 6th edition.

The Berry Book is a handbook of practical pointers by famous berry growers. Fine colored plates.

The Cow Book, Swine Book, Health Book, Pet Book and Sheep Book, are condensed encyclopedias of information, each book is a handy size to slip into the pocket and consult during the days' work—They cost only 50c per volume, post paid \$5.00 for the set of 10.

SEND US NO MONEY

We've trusted the American farmer for over thirty years and have never had cause to regret it. Just fill out the coupon on the lower right hand corner stating which book you want—we will send it with a sample copy of the Farm Journal for your approval. If after you have looked them over carefully you don't honestly feel that a subscription to the Farm Journal and one of these Biggle Books is the biggest value you ever saw for ONLY ONE DOLLAR—send the book right back and we will return the postage if you wish. If you do think it a good offer send us ONE DOLLAR keep the book and we will enter your subscription for the Farm Journal for five full years. You may need one of the Biggle Books any day. Don't lose by putting it off. Fill out the coupon and send it in today, and in addition to sending you your choice of the Biggle Books on approval we will tell you how

Pub. Farm Journal. Please send me on approval your Biggle

Book If satisfactory will send you \$1.00 for the book and a 5 years subscription to the Farm Journal, otherwise I will return the book inside of 10 days.

you can secure the other 9 Biggle Books FREE.

FARM JOURNAL, 1028 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Name.....
Town.....
R. R. No. State.....
1028

No opinion expressed as to the other American breeds. Outside the Americans the Indian Games are ranked highest. Leghorns are disliked for small size, but rank above scrubs of same size. Leghorns are desired for yellow skin and legs and plump bodies. They improve with age, the hens are better than the pullets. They equal any where small fowl is desired. Leghorn cockerels are good as broilers; older ones are not wanted, classed as staggy.

Of Asiatics, Langshans are most popular. they are well liked except for color, are sometimes mentioned next to Rocks; Brahmas next; Cochins next. Brahmas and Cochins are remarkably unpopular among Kansas packers. Frame is large with not enough meat to cover it. As capons these two are the best. Nine establishments were visited in making these observations.

In Tennessee Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes are preferred by the market people.—T.L.B.

* * * *

At the coming fall fairs, and later at the regular poultry shows, we hope to see prizes offered for dressed fowls and eggs. With methods as they now are

Dressed Poultry and Eggs.

producers suffer a great loss, not only from poor quality, but more especially from the slipshod methods of marketing the eggs. The average price is greatly reduced from the fact that the same price is paid for small, dirty or stale eggs as for fresh, uniform sized, large ones. There are so many of the inferior ones that they regulate the price. An exhibit of fine, carefully selected fresh eggs will help to attract the farmers' attention to the advantage of selecting their eggs. It will be a good object lesson, too, for the average producer to see fowls properly fattened and dressed for market. In England they have elaborate rules for judging eggs, even going so far as to open the eggs in judging them; for dressed fowls the rule is:

	Points.
Size and Quality	25
Youth, quantity and quality of breast meat.....	30
Straightness of keel, fineness of bone, absence of offal and surplus fat	25
General marketable appearance, color of skin, etc.....	20

The Canadian rules for 1907 were: Poultry must be exhibited undrawn and not bled, feathers being left on the upper portion of the neck and head, around the hock joint, and the small feathers on the outer wing joint. All birds must be thoroughly fasted (at least 24 to 36 hours) and no bird will be allowed to compete if feed is in the crop. The live weight of the 1907 birds should be under five and a half pounds. All birds must be killed by pulling or wringing the neck only and be dry plucked. Exhibits rendered unsightly by other methods of killing will be debarred. All specimens, except otherwise specified, must have been hatched in 1907. Prizes will be awarded for plumpness of specimens and appearance. All eggs must be fresh; double yolked eggs are barred from competition.

A simple set of rules can easily be adopted and much practical good result from such competitions.

* * * *

THE GREAT STATE FAIR

Opened at Nashville on the 21st of September, with the largest and best exhibits of any fair ever held in the South. Supt. Murkin has cooped over 3,000 birds, among them Kellerstrass's famous \$10,000 White Orpington hen. "Peggy" has a record of 243 eggs in one year and is the drawing card of the poultry department. Judge S. T. Campbell of the HEN's editorial staff, is one of the popular judges, and is enjoying it. He is preaching the early raising of chicks in the South for the Northern market, and he is right. We could do it here in the South as nowhere else. The Rodgers brooder, of which we will tell you more later, is an attraction—full of baby chicks. The fair is great—a great, big success, and thousands are being benefited by what they see.—L.B.A.

* * * *

STANDARD FOR UTILITY FOWLS.

According to a Canadian bulletin, utility type fowls, should conform to the following standard: Weight, cock, 8½ to 10 pounds; hens, 6½ to 8 pounds. Body, broad, blocky and of medium length. Breast carried well forward, full and broad, and of medium depth. Legs short, stout, and set well apart, white or yellow in color, and without leg or toe feathers. Breastbone long, straight, not too deep and not pointed at the front. Head, medium in size, comb and wattles small. Constitution, strong, healthy, and vigorous, as indicated by depth and width of body. The color of the plumage is not

an important factor in connection with commercial poultry raising. In the interests of the breed chosen, however, every poultry breeder should give some consideration to the plumage, so long as type is not interfered with. In many cases close feathering is desirable. This is a good standard of perfection for the farm flock. But the farmer who becomes sufficiently interested in his flock and sufficiently skilled in breeding to develop a flock conforming to such a standard will find satisfaction and profit in breeding one of the standard breeds.—T.L.B.

* * * *

BAD EGGS.

In the hot summer months a real fresh egg is a rare article, and should be prized accordingly. The dispatches from New York and other cities, where the pure food law is enforced, tell of cases upon cases of eggs condemned as unfit for food. At the country stores, where one can get eggs almost at first hand, the average at this season is never less than one bad egg in each dozen. In quoting prices, in the towns where eggs are gathered for shipment, it is usual to allow for two dozen or more bad ones in each case of thirty dozen. Most of this loss, the result of carelessness, can be prevented, and thousands of dollars saved. Here are a few suggestions easy to carry out: Gather the eggs, if possible, several times a day. If you collect but once a day let it be at dinner time; don't wait till night. A hen setting on an egg only a short time will start incubation; that is the one great cause of bad eggs. Separate the males from the hens during the summer. It is not a good time to hatch, and the rest is good for both cocks and hens, and, best of all, infertile eggs do not spoil nearly as easily as where a male runs with the flock. An Adamless Eden in poultrydom spells good eggs. Be particular to keep the nests clean; renew the nest material frequently and have them in the shade in a cool place; on the ground is best. Heat and the rays of the sun spoil eggs. Finally, keep the eggs in a cool place.—T.L.B.

* * * *

TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB.

You are no doubt aware by this time that Mr. F. S. Hawn of Youngstown, Ohio, was elected secretary and treasurer of our club at the annual meeting held at Niagara Falls, N.Y., the second week in August. It is with much pleasure that I recommend him to our brotherhood of White Wyandotte breeders as a man whom I believe to be a gentleman in every sense of the word; a man that I believe is qualified and has the necessary time and ability for the office and will be honest and upright in all his dealings. If he carries out his plans as he now hopes to do and follows the business principles he has laid out for the finances of our club, I believe I can safely predict that our club will thrive and wax strong under new management. Our president, Mr. Chas. D. Cleveland, is especially qualified for a presiding officer. He was the unanimous choice of all the members present on account of his qualifications and the assistance rendered in helping to harmonize the affairs of our club. I am satisfied that it would be hard, indeed, to get a better working team of officers than President Chas. D. Cleveland and Secretary F. S. Hawn, and I feel sure that all the other officers elected will assist them to the best of their ability. Every person interested in White Wyandottes, as well as every breeder and every club member, should feel proud of the National White Wyandotte Club. Today it is practically free from all debt, with a balance in the treasury. This showing of our club, considering the hard times, the money stringency and all other handicaps under which it has been laboring, is something for every club member to rejoice at, and I venture to say, when we stop to consider the fact that there is not another such organization in the world that could have done as well without calling on its members for donations. We earnestly beseech every member to pay his or her dues promptly to our secretary; and every person interested in White Wyandottes, not yet a member, to become enrolled at once, so they may be entitled to the privileges of a member in good standing. With all good wishes for our club, and wishing every member in it a prosperous season, I am, Fraternally, H. P. RANKIN.

* * * *

POULTRY, PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

I find that poultry can be made a source of both pleasure and profit. I am the proud possessor of some fine Single Comb Buff Orpingtons that are a source of real pleasure to me. And they have easily paid their way besides furnishing me eggs and excellent table supply. I am a Methodist preacher, and as such my tent is a moving one. I cannot stay longer than four years in one charge, consequently, I can own but a few birds. And I do not try to keep many. But what I have can be the best, and I think they are. I found

the Buff Orpington and like their golden dress, and the stately and gentle manner of the breed. I bought a few fine ones last December. They came to me in the mid-winter, but they went right to work and have kept up a steady duty all through the heat of summer. They are healthy, active, great layers, the very best mothers, really beautiful, and rapid in development. They always catch the eye of the passers-by. Once seen they are never forgotten. I have kept ten hens and two cocks this year. Here is the result of the work since last December. I sold in eight and a half months, up to Aug. 15th, \$39.00 worth of eggs, and \$18.00 worth of young stock. I have given away one trio worth \$5.00, and also three dozen eggs. I have on hand now two dozen of my young stock that should bring me \$36.00 before Christmas. Now, in addition, I have had all the chicken one could expect to find even in a Methodist preacher's house. My premises are small and afford me limited room, but my birds have been hearty and their work has been ideal. They are so docile and easily handled that management is little worry. One of my hens laid 119 eggs in 135 days, and three others did nearly as well. I have every reason to feel satisfied with the results so far. It is a diversion that I like and propose to continue to indulge. I used to spend some time and money with a dog and gun. I am fond of sporting in the field in season, but it is too costly and hinders me in my pastoral relation. I have given it up. And now as a diversion I am giving attention to fancy poultry, and trying to teach my little boy the value of time and the love of nature. My young stock is maturing now, and if I can have favorable sale for the remainder, I have more than met my expectations for the first year. The South ought to be a great field for the poultry business. It is just beginning now. It promises to be one of the very attractive of all the opportunities in the future. We can hatch the year round, and with a little attention can successfully raise a large per cent of the hatch. My small business leads me to study the birds, and I find interest in the habits, history, style, work, and reputation of the different breeds. It is a genuine pleasure to have the lovely friends one makes in the poultry yard. I am extracting real pleasure and some profit from the business.—S. E. WASSON.

* * *

THE COST OF RAISING 75 BROILERS.

The question has frequently been asked the writer what it costs to raise broilers by artificial methods, and we believe it would be of interest to the public to give a report taken from a record sheet of the Porter-George Poultry Co. This is a report of actual work accomplished and is not just a theory; and it is not a record which is hard to excell, for the eggs used were of poor fertility and the chicks received no special attention. With better eggs, and by forcing, this record can be beaten easily.

The following is the record of hatch taken off Dec. 13 and marketed at 12 weeks:

150 R. I. Red eggs, cost.....	\$4.50
2½ Gallons oil (for incubator)37½
30 Gallons oil (for brooder).....	4.50
Feeds	5.43

Total cost	\$14.80½
75 chicks, 1¼ lbs. each, at 30c lb.....	28.12½
Profit	\$13.32

This record makes no account of labor, but as all the work was done at night, chicks being fed by hopper method, there was really very little labor used. If more labor had been used there would have been more chicks raised and a better weight would have been attained.

You will also notice that these chicks were sold at a good price, but not higher than prices paid at this season. If one should have the time to retail them even a better price could be gotten.

We are of the opinion it is better to use eggs from one standard breed, so that the chicks will be uniform in both color and size, for merchants have learned that goods must attract attention to bring best price.

This record is not published boastfully, as it is not above what any one should do with good equipment, but is given to show that there is money in early chicks. We do not believe that it pays to hatch broilers for this local market later than March 1st, although chicks can be brooded cheaper during April and May.

We have several times raised broilers in April and May for as low a price as 10 cents per pound, but as a rule the death rate increases or else it takes more labor in brooding, while the markets drop down to about 20 cents per pound. These things are necessary for the broiler business: good eggs, good equipment, and good feed. Get busy early, and keep things moving.—R.S.P.

SOUTHERN COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE PURSE.

List of contributors to date:

Sturtevant Bros., Kushla, Ala.....	\$10.00
T. Reid Parrish, Nashville, Tenn.....	10.00
H. McDanell, Warsaw, Ky.	3.00
R. S. Bollinger, Columbia, S. C.....	2.50
	\$25.50

Looks like a good start, doesn't it? If this keeps up Columbians will have the hottest class ever seen at any Southern show. Fanciers of the South are hereby notified that we Columbian breeders have waked up, and are going to show them a thing or two.

Twenty-two dollars and fifty cents ought to be quite a drawing card for any show, even if we did not get any more—but we will get more all right. It has therefore been suggested that we hang up this purse at the show which offers the most inducements on Columbian Wyandottes in the way of cash and specials. Show associations will therefore please make bids for this purse.

Mr. Parrish has suggested Mr. Bayne, our obliging editor, as custodian of funds. This would suit the writer just right, for it seems to me to be proper to have some one who is not interested in Columbians as a breeder or exhibitor for this office.

For the benefit of those who have not seen anything about this purse before will say that the plan is to offer it at some Southern show this winter for the purpose of drawing out a large and hot class of Columbians. Those who desire to contribute something should communicate with THE HEN or one of the contributors.

It seems to me that it is about time to be planning how we will divide this purse up, for premium lists will soon be out, and we ought to get this thing in shape to go in that of the show which gets the purse. Let's have suggestions. Here's mine: Offer 10 per cent each on best shaped male, best shaped female, best colored male, best colored female, and best pen; offer 7 1-2 per cent each on best cock, best hen, best cockerel and best pullet; and offer 20 per cent on best display, the latter to be awarded by a system of points.

As it is getting late I wish to say that it is time to get all these things into shape, and I would suggest that all contributors send in their votes, to the Editor of THE HEN, Knoxville, Tenn., on all these points which have not been decided.—J. M. STURTEVANT.

* * *

FREE TO SECRETARIES

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co. will give this beautiful Silver Loving Cup, 9 1-2 inches high, to the Secretary of the Club of Poultry Show that will send us thirty annual subscriptions to THE HEN at 50 cents each. A size smaller cup, 7 1-2



inches high, will be sent for twenty subscribers. These may be used as a premium in your show. We will also furnish circulars free, stating what the cup will be offered for, and will lend a cut just like the above to be used in premium list or newspaper. Get up a club at once and get the cup in time to exhibit it. Everyone who sees it wants it.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT



All inquiries should be addressed to MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, Mulberry, Tenn.

The King and Queen of Birds—The Turkey.

Written for the Industrious Hen.

This is the season of the year when the poultry raiser begins to see the fruit of her labor of early spring, and visions of the show room now begin to dazzle her eyes. I say "her" for, be it husband or wife advertising, the majority of the turkeys raised throughout the land, are brought to maturity by the kind, patient wife or daughter. True, there are large poultry plants controlled by men, but the products raised by them is only "a drop in the bucket," and constitute a very small part of the turkeys raised in the world. The poultry pages are scanned for show dates, the turkeys are looked over, and every improvement among them noted. Thoughts even travel so far as to imagine a coveted ribbon placed to the credit of one or more of them. There is one thing certain; if the fancier desires to keep up his reputation, he must exhibit or sell exhibition birds to others. The latter, though it is not so beneficial, in most instances they never tell you of their success (unless they get left) which is quite as disconsolate to breeder as to purchaser. I certainly do enjoy hearing of a customer's success, it gives one renewed interest, and a knowledge of having assisted others in the field for winnings.

PREPARING TURKEYS FOR THE SHOW ROOM.

The very best start for preparation is to have good turkeys. I really feel sorry for those that have invested a large amount of money in thoroughbred turkeys, to be disappointed, and find them off in weight, as well as markings. It is very discouraging, indeed—but—"if at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Time is precious, life short, and my advice is be sure you are right, then go ahead.

On large farms it is not necessary to begin heavy feeding until the weather begins to cool. A breeder of thoroughbred turkeys for sale as fancy stock, must feed his entire flock with an aim to getting them in condition for winter shows, either in his own hands or in the hands of his customers. The best feed from now until spring is wheat, oats and corn.

Some advocate soft feed before showing, but they are so easily reduced in weight when shipping, if given soft food, that I can not recommend it. I have never followed the soft food theory, for I find the fat put on by the grain food firmer; then, too, the advocates of soft feed may as well tell you to have some preparation to counteract "sour crop" also, for if your birds escape, it will be a miracle.

Fearing that many may be tempted to feed a mash next winter, we say, please do not do it—feed dry feed, and grain rations if you would have them escape the roup.

Give your birds grain twice a day. Sometimes it is necessary to scatter

feed in the evening, after they have gone to roost, as they are early risers and may leave unfed if you do not take this plan. Be sure they are free from lice, use a louse killing powder, "white if you please, for white birds;" sift well through the feathers. Never wash them unless it is absolutely necessary—if you are obliged to do so, be very careful or you will pull their feathers, which will be a loss to you in their scoring, and, perhaps mean the loss of a coveted prize. If you are obliged to wash them, use a large receptacle, fill two-thirds full of pure, soft water, made into suds with Ivory soap, and a liberal amount of ammonia; this will cut the dirt quickly, and cause it to rinse out more easily. Rinse through two or three waters, if turkeys are white, you should add a little blueing to the last water.

Take a brush to feet, and legs, and if any dirt remains under the scales, remove with a toothpick. This is not so particular with a dark legged turkey, but with the pretty pink legs on a White Holland the least dirt is most conspicuous. Sponge and dry your birds with a stroke corresponding with that of feathers. Turkeys should be kept in a moderately warm place until dry.

THE AMATEUR FANCIER.

Now, to the amateur fancier, or rather the turkey raisers who have fine turkeys, but have been timid about putting them in the show room, let me advise you to hesitate no longer. Let people see what you have and you will be surprised how favorably your stock compares with the big advertisers. A laurel won, will make you exclaim enthusiastically—well done!

THE MARKET TURKEY.

Never has there been a time, and neither do we expect one, when the turkey shall not captivate the Thanksgiving and Christmas market. Early turkeys will be rather scarce this year owing to the heavy spring rains. Whole flocks have been reported drowned, while those reared with chicken hens succumbed to the gapes. We predict rare prices, and those that have been successful can readily aid in lifting the mortgage from the farm, if you chance to have one. A great many use corn only in fattening, and we must admit

that it is O. K., giving the fowl a rich yellow skin.

While not claiming any prophetic power, I predict that the Southland will in time furnish the majority of turkeys to market as well as show room. The liability of young poults to disease has proven to be less than that of chicks, and if we only branch out more largely what we may, and will do, is for the future to tell.—MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

The income from poultry is a little at a time, but it comes with astonishing regularity and the aggregate can be made to compare very favorably with income from other farm industries. Because a hen is small and a steer is big is a child's reason for having contempt for the former and respect for the latter. One of the biggest money makers in the world is the street car business, which depends entirely upon its income of five cent sales. A stick of chewing gum costs but a penny, yet just recently a syndicate was organized with over \$1,000,000 capital to make "trust chewing gum." Poultry wisely directed is highly profitable.—*Poultry Review*.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Prize winners at South's Greatest Shows. At Nashville, 1907, 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1908, 2nd and 4th cockerel. At Knoxville, 1906, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st tom, 1st hen; 1908, 1st tom, 1st hen.

Eggs From Prize Winners For Sale

Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens from prize winning strains.

Mrs. W. J. LANDESS, Fayetteville, Tenn.
ROUTE 5.

BIG BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

OF QUALITY, STANDARD WEIGHT

With a clear even, rich deep golden color. We can furnish you the finest show specimens, sired by the noted "King George," the most typical Buff Rock the world has ever seen. Our winnings at Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville, Ind., and many other National shows prove the superior quality of our Buff Rocks.

Choice Breeders \$2.00 and Up.

We have furnished more winners for National shows than any Buff Rock breeder in the Middle West.

OUR "GIANT" STRAIN BRONZE TURKEYS

are certainly grand this year, possessing enormous bone and frame, fine in markings. We have furnished the winners for a number of the leading shows for the past several years.

OUR PEARL GUINEAS

are fine in plumage and great layers.

J. C. CLIPP, Box 700, Salt Lake, Ind.
Satisfaction guaranteed in every sale.



FOR SALE!

Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs

What every one wants is size and plumage combined. I have it in my flock this 1908 season, with "Southern Prince," line bred, weight 50 pounds, score 97 1-2, this sire, Goliath, weight 48 pounds, score 97 1-2, with Jumbo Jim, grand sire, by hen, weight 47 pounds, second prize winner at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Southern Prince heads Pen 1, mated to 8 fine, large females that will score at least 95 points. Pen No. 2 consists of 8 fine pullets mated to a 35 pound cock, score 96 1-2, 1st prize winner at Lebanon, Tenn. "Like will produce like," and this is what my customers will get in these eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited. B. P. R chicken eggs from best prize winning strain, \$1.50 per 15.

BOONEVILLE POULTRY YARDS, MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, R. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.

PIGEONS AND BANTAMS

Edited by E. E. Pryor, Martinsville, Indiana. Inquiries cheerfully answered if postage enclosed. An exchange of experiences invited. Send to above before the 10th of each month for next issue.

Any who desire to start in the Pigeon or Squab business or increase their flocks may feel free to write me and I will be pleased to give them the benefit of my careful investigations as to reliable dealers in and breeders of such stock as is desired.

The Pigeon.

Written for the Industrious Hen.



The English Pouter is the oldest breed of pigeons, domesticated, and of these there are three varieties. The true Pouter stands upright, is trim and sleek, and with crop inflated he is a beautiful specimen of the soldier on parade inspection.

The Fantails have long been kept for pets and make a delicious pie or served as a squab, although generally considered in the fancy class. There is no prettier sight than a lot of Fans. They are of medium size, prominent breast, long, slender, curved neck, carried well back, the head, at times, resting on the rump and tail. The tail has from 22 to 34 long, broad feathers, well spread and flat, its carriage upright, colors, solid and saddlebacks, in blue, yellow, white, silver, red, dun, black.

The Barb is the bull dog of the pigeon family, if looks count, short legs, immense broad skulls, compact body, short neck and beak, heavy wattled eyes wide apart. They are in the utility class with the carrier and Runts. Colors are white, black, yellow, dun and red.

The trumpeter is known by the peculiar coo oft successively repeated and with a voice like no other, resembling the roll of a drum. They are distinguished also by an elongated tuft of feathers or rose at the base of the beak spreading out in all directions. Feet are very heavily feathered. They are larger than the average pigeon. They are highly prized by those who like them. Colors, solid white, black, dun, blue, splashes and mottled.

The Tumblers are in a class all their own. In their daily exercise they will start on the fly as though miles were to be covered, all at once as if a signal were given, they will turn back somersaults in mid air and affords a most interesting and amusing sight, full of entertainment and marvelous. The Parlor Tumbler is capable of considerable training and will perform, when taught, many interesting acts. They are gentle and like petting. There is great opportunity for money making (and spending) in the fancy pigeon business, and there seems to be always a demand for strictly first-class stock.—E. E. PRYOR.

The Bantam.

Written for the Industrious Hen.

I have maintained we must have, as a general rule, type first, color next, and size last of all. Exceptions must be made now and then. In Sebrights, ground color and brilliant deep lacing count for very much, and possibly in certain cases we might let type take second place. This has been done rather too much with Sebrights. In consequence we have lost that beautiful jaunty carriage, short back and tail touching

head, which characterized the birds of thirty or forty years ago, whether it was wise I will not say. But take any other kind of Bantam and the invariable rule seems to me to be that size, mere diminutiveness of size, is the last consideration, and can only take effect after type and color are equal in two specimens being judged. I am no advocate myself for the excessively small Bantam—too small to lay eggs at all, or too small to lay and egg with a yolk in or from which can not be reared a strong, healthy chicken. Pens and pens of costly Bantams have I seen that would not produce themselves. What use are they? It is turning one's hobby into excruciating anxiety to be perpetually metaphorically holding an umbrella over our chickens every time it rains, or setting up our pinafore to shield them from every cold blast.

Now I admit that in Bantams unproductiveness is not due to diminution of size altogether. Their case is not analogous to the small wild bird. They are very tiny, but they are the natural size, and their eggs, though small, are in natural proportion. This is not the case with Bantams. Some Bantams, as Sebrights, lay a large egg compared with their size. Game Bantams lay a comparatively small egg, and amongst these kinds will often be found birds that will not lay at all, or only lay eggs the size of marbles, which are devoid of yolks. In-breeding, of course, has something to do with this result. But diminution of size is principally got by in-breeding. True, that some of our Bantam breeders of note use a very small but vigorous cockerel and larger hens, not pullets, and in this way they secure a fair crop of chickens. Infertility or lack of eggs is due in great measure to a straining after reduction of size.—Rev. J. H. WILLIAMS.

Don'ts.

Don't buy pigeons unless you are willing to give them some attention.

Don't buy pigeons because they are cheap.

Don't buy more than you can properly care for.

Don't allow inbreeding.

Don't force matings, if avoidable.

Don't breed for color if large squabs are desired.

Don't think the color of the feathers determines the color of the skin.

Don't allow water to stand in bathing pan after birds are done with it.

Squabdom.

Many people wonder why squabs die in the nest or are found on the floor or do not fatten up properly. Very often the reason is simply because the old birds are not fed properly. You should constantly bear in mind that a young squab is not to be compared with a young chick. A very young chick can run about and help itself to food and water and the other necessities of life; whereas, the squab is utterly helpless at its birth and is unable to walk and must be fed in the nest by the parent bird and with whatever the parent birds may feed it.

For the first five or six days of the squab's

life the parent birds feed them with a substance called pigeon milk, provided by nature. This "pigeon milk" is a creamy substance contained in the crops of the parent birds, of which they have the power to eject from their mouths into the mouths of their tender young. At the end of the fourth or fifth day the parent birds begin feeding their young with grain provided them by the same process.

POULTRY ONE FULL BALE
150 Feet Long for 75c.
Best Galvanized After Weaving.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.
NETTING 2 IN MESH DOW WIRE & IRON WORKS, Louisville, Ky.

Mated pair kissing. — From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks. Write to-day for our 1908 **FREE Squab Book,** How to make money breeding Squabs
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 348 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

U. R. FISHEL says:

"A White Rock that is of excellent shape and poor color is a valuable bird."

I have for sale about fifty Cockerels that are excellent shape and also excellent color, making them of double value. They are pure "Fishes" strain, making another point in their favor. I will sell good ones for the next few weeks at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Remember that

"BLOOD TELLS," "LIKE BEGETS LIKE."

So buy from me and save money. A few Pullets for sale also. Address

PLUMMER McCULLOUGH,

Box A, MERCER, PA.

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BLUE RIBBON WINNING WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Hens \$1.50, Cockerels \$1.00 to \$1.50, Pullets \$1.00. Good as the Best. I Guarantee every one. 240-egg Chatham Incubator and Brooder. Used one season. In A-1 condition. Both complete \$10.00.

R. M. DAVENPORT,
HODGENVILLE, KY.

A. V. MEERSCH, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Meersch's new Pigeon Book, second edition just out, thoroughly revised and with numerous additions; treating on the management of pigeons for pleasure or profit, elegantly illustrated, price 25c, in stamps, postpaid from the author.

INDUSTRIOUS HOUDANS

As show birds and winter layers, they have never been beaten; I won my first show record in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1891, and have been first prize winner ever since. I have line-bred from imported stock from the start and can suit the most exacting. EGGS 15 for \$1.25; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.

A. A. CHIVERTON, Box 62, Livermore, Ky.

ANCONAS - MOTTLED

FOR SALE OR TRADE. — For Cash or Guaranteed Mated Homer Pigeons for squab raising, we offer the 1st Prize Winning Cockerel and the 1st, 2nd and 4th Prize Winning Hens at State show, Indianapolis, Indiana, February, 1908. Also five 1908 cockerels and three pullets now laying. Pure standard bred stock. Great layers and show birds.

E. E. PRYOR, Martinsville, Indiana.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT

All inquiries should be addressed to S. S. NOBLE, Bloomington, Ill.

To Dog Lovers.

Written for the *Industrious Hen*.



With this issue of *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN* I make my bow as Editor of the Kennel Department. As a lover of dogs, as well as breeder, importer and dealer, I have done something along these lines all my life. My favorite breed has been the Scotch Collie and I know far more about this breed than any other.

My business as Editor will be to make the Kennel Department as interesting as possible. I do not pose as a doctor of dogs and will not undertake to treat all dogs that are sick and out of condition, but will try and answer all questions asked me through the columns of this journal. The diseases of dogs are largely with puppies and are nearly always caused by worms. Distemper is also quite common and with young animals is harder to treat successfully. Chorea is found in nearly all localities and does not respond easily to treatment. Chorea is a disease of the nerves and is often caused from worms or distemper. Mange, eczema and other skin troubles are found everywhere but respond easily to treatment. I want all the readers of this journal to do all they can to help me to make this department as interesting as they can by furnishing all the matter they can for publication.

I want to answer all questions here and avoid as much as I can, personal answers. Articles will be given on different breeds of dogs, their history and characteristics. Again, I ask all readers to help me to make this department as interesting as we can.—S. S. NOBLE.

The Farm Dog.

I believe the farm dog is as much help to the farmer's wife as to the farmer himself. Many men think there is not a place for a dog on the farm. This is true as he is usually treated. But if you have an intelligent animal he can be trained so that he will be helpful in many ways. The dog's place is primarily around the house. I do not believe he should go upon the road with a team. If he is useful he will not be in the field much of the time.

The Scotch Collie is the ideal farm dog. He is intelligent and well adapted to the farm house. I have known well several of these dogs. We had one ourselves and our neighbor has one now. Both of these showed an extreme degree of intelligence. Our dog was more of a pet, although he knew in a moment when anything was wrong around the place. He never went away from home with a team, and he spent little of his time in the field. He watched the chicken yard closely, and whenever a fowl gave the warning that a hawk was in view he

was up and ready to chase it away. Just as soon as he could catch sight of the bird he would begin running around under it and barking vigorously. Very few of our chickens were taken during his lifetime. If any of the stock got out of place because the fences were down or gates left open, he knew in a moment and did his best to get them back or inform us. He was very fond of the children and never showed any signs of snappishness. As a watch dog the Collie will be of great help. The farmer's wife is often left alone, and if she has such a guardian she feels safe.—*Dairy Farmer*.

AIREDALES. AIREDALES.

Registered and pedigreed and farm raised. Stock from the famous Clonmel Monarch breed. Splendid pets, good watch dogs, hunters, trailers, swimmers, retrievers, wild animal fighters. See March "Recreation," also "American Field," July 25th, 1908.

Write, whether you buy or not, to

DR. L. C. TONEY. Humboldt, Arizona.

BULL TERRIERS

A Grand Litter from Pair that Never Threw a Quitter.

HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT, AFFECTIONATE

Will protect your property from both man and varmints. I can furnish you a pup of this breed, breeding considered, cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

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For Disinfecting Hen Coops and Dog Kennels as well as for general use:

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Write us.

PINO LYPTOL CHEMICAL CO.,

36 Little W. 12th St., NEW YORK CITY.

AT STUD Chief Wonder A. K. C.

88883. Fee \$15.00. A cobby built, big boned son of Ch. Woodcote Wonder, most famous bull terrier of his day. A few choice puppies sired by Chief ex Pharmacy Queen; she by Fire Chief.

NAVAJO TERRIER KENNELS,

1923 W. 35th Ave., DENVER, COLO.

DOG GOT FLEAS?

The editor of *The Dog Fancier* has a preparation that will positively remove all fleas from dogs and cats. It is harmless to the animal or coat. Sent, postpaid, for 50 cents. *The Dog Fancier* is a monthly illustrated publication, devoted solely to dogs. Now in its 17th year. Will send you a sample copy on request. Subscription price 50c a year. Address the Editor, EUGENE GLASS, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

TWO LITTERS NOW READY

We offer this month, for delivery after Oct. 15, eight elegant puppies out of *Biltmore Queen*, by the famous *Ben Hur*. Queen is a beautiful bitch of the tri-color type, and from the Biltmore Kennels. She is intelligent, amiable, and obedient, and goes long distances, through fields and over ridges and drives up the cows with one word of command from her master.

Knox Collie Kennels,
Knoxville, Tenn.

THE KENNEL REVIEW

is now running a splendid series of articles on "GREAT ENGLISH SETTER SIRE. PAST AND PRESENT," by H. S. BEVAN, a very interesting series by CHARLES ASKINS, on "GREAT POINTERS OF TO-DAY," and one of the best series of COLLIE articles ever published on "PRESENT DAY COLLIES" by a well known Collie breeder.

THE KENNEL REVIEW is a high class magazine, beautifully printed and illustrated; is the only exclusive kennel periodical published west of the Mississippi River, and is acknowledged the best advertising medium in the West.

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Send for free sample copy, and special trial subscription to readers of *The Industrious Hen*.

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Paralysis

Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at last by Chase's Special Blood and Nerve, Kidney and Liver Tablets which force new life and strength into the paralyzed parts. A month's trial will convince you. Write for full particulars.—P. 3.

Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Election of Officers.

As soon as you receive this issue of THE HEN send in your vote for officers. All votes dated not later than October 31st will be counted, but send yours now, so as to be sure of getting it to the secretary-treasurer on time. Vote for one candidate for each office—three boys to be named on your ballot. In the case of the vice-president, the candidate getting the most votes will be declared first vice-president, and the next second vice-president. You may send your vote on a postal if you wish. The following are the candidates:

For president, Walter L. Hay, Syl-vester, Ga.; for vice-president, A. E. Vandervort, Sidney Centre, N. Y.; Harry R. Beard, Denver, Colo.; Flynn Elliott, Charlotte, N. C.; for secretary-treasurer, Robert G. Fields, Nashville, Tenn.; H. Clay Bunch, Petros, Tenn.

The editor of this department is in receipt of a most kind letter from one of America's foremost breeders of Homer Pigeons, in which this gentleman offers to donate a pair of mated and banded racing Homer youngsters to the member of the B. N. P. C. who gets the most new members before January 1st. His donation was entirely voluntary, and he is to be commended for his generosity and public spirit. He is doing this solely for our Club and the boys of which it is composed. He writes that the birds he offers are related to 500 and 300 mile per day birds, and that they are both pedigreed and banded. Boys, go to work at once and get this pair of Homers. It will not cost you a penny, and will help the Club as well as yourself. Send in the names and fees of the new members to the Secretary-Treasurer as fast as you enroll them.

Executive Committee's Work.

The meeting of the Executive Committee held in September brought several important and minor changes in B. N. P. C. by-laws. The most important of these changes was the changing of election date from January to October. Not a vote was cast against this change.

A new by-law was adopted, giving the President the power to call an extra session of the Executive Committee. There were six other changes and additions, but space is limited and you can find a complete list of by-laws in the coming catalogue. There is also a surprise in the way of prizes to be mentioned in the catalogue, but not before it is issued. Wait and see!

Personal Notes.

Henry N. Snell, a Nashville member, knows how to breed Reds to a T. He also has a pen of R. I. Whites, direct from their originator.

Hay is taking subscriptions to all the poultry papers at reduced rates. You will find THE HEN on his list, of course. W. B. Darden is now breeding Pit Games, having sold his entire stock of

Game Bantams to a well known breeder.

Vandervort is certainly making things hum up his way, and to him, more than to any one else, does New York owe her standing in the State Branch Race.

Club Notes.

Members of the B. N. P. C. should report their show winnings to the Editor of this Department for publication as soon as they occur.

If your dues expire January 1st, 1909, your name will be omitted from the list of members in the catalogue, unless you renew before January 1st. Send in your fee at once, and thus help both yourself and the Club.

Contracts for space in the catalogue have commenced coming in, and indications point to an excellent issue. You cannot afford to hold yourself back by not placing your ad in it. Send it in now, you will be pulling for yourself a bigger business, and for the Club a better catalogue.

BUSINESS CARDS and LETTER HEADS

Finest Material and Best Printing.
A. M. BEATTY, 310 Central Ave., ATLANTA, GA.

R. C. B. MINORCAS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

Highest winners at Chicago, Indiana State Fair and Jamestown Exposition. Let me know your wants in old or young stock. Special Sale List ready. Do not forget

LLOYD C. MISHLER,
R. R. 2, NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

EGGS From Standard Stock. RHODE ISLAND REDS and WHITE ROCKS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

\$2.50 per setting. \$8.00 per hundred.

J. H. PERRIN, Meridian, Miss.

RHODE ISLAND REDS FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND.

NOW is the time to look up your birds for the SHOW SEASON. ALSO males to head your WINTER MATINGS. If you want the right kind, we have them and shall be pleased to supply your needs. Write for catalogue and prices.

PHILIP CASWELL, Box H, Newport, R. I.

How is This for a Layer?

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 31, 1908.

Dear Hen:—I notice in the poultry journals that a great many breeders are claiming that their breed or strain are the champion egg producers. Now I have something to crow about myself.



So I am sending you a sketch and record of one of mine. This hen (?) laid 204 eggs in 201 days and the work is getting easier every day. She is a Barred Shorthorn.—B.E.B.

BLACK

LANGSHANS

PRIZE WINNERS

If You Want the Best order Your Eggs Now.

EGGS \$2.00 PER SETTING.

T. C. ADAMS, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.



TWENTY YEARS WITH SCOTCH COLLIES

S. S. Noble, of Bloomington, Ill., the largest breeder of Scotch Collies in the United States, has puppies, brood bitches and stud dogs for sale at reasonable prices. Fine puppies \$10.00 each, pedigrees with each sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. No catalogue. Don't write unless willing to pay \$10 for a fine pup. Reference, First National Bank.

S. S. NOBLE, Bloomington, Ill.

THE HONEY BEE

This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.

BEE PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be sent with the following:

PRICE FOR THE TWO	OUR PRICE FOR BOTH
\$1.50 Gleanings in Bee Culture, SM.....	\$1.00
1.00 The American Bee Keeper, SM.....	.75

NOTICE.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

Bee Keeping in North Carolina.

The Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture is published monthly, at Raleigh, and sent free to citizens who apply. The January number is entitled "Bee-keeping in North Carolina," and is a very interesting and instructive compilation of information for the bee-keeper. A summary of its contents is as follows:

From a careful study of detailed reports from 300 bee-keepers owning a total of over 10,400 colonies, we find that on the whole, the bee-keeping industry is much more largely developed in the eastern than in the middle or western sections of the state, though the actual yield of honey seems to be about the same in all sections. The Italian bees are decidedly superior to either the hybrids or the blacks, both as to honey produced and as to resistance to bee-moth and other enemies, but (in the eastern part of the state especially) it is necessary to frequently import fertilized queens to keep the stock pure. There are three honey-plants which are far ahead of all others, these being: (1) Sourwood; (2) poplar or tulip-tree; (3) clovers of all varieties. Sourwood where it occurs, outranks all other plants in quality and quantity of honey produced, and also commands the best price per pound. Those who deal in liquid honey would do well to use modern extracts rather than to "squeeze" the honey out by hand. The modern hives, made with movable frames, yield much more honey, which also sells at a higher price, than either the crude box hives or hollow-log "gums." Bee-moth is especially destructive in log "gums," but much less troublesome in frame hives. The disease known as foul-brood has been twice reported but not confirmed, and it is of highest importance that our bee-keepers should watch for this disease and report the facts if found. There is some sentiment in favor of a state bee-keepers' association, but the matter should be very carefully considered before attempting to organize. A list of the leading bee-keepers of the state is given in the latter part of the Bulletin.

Bee Notes.

Never label extracted honey in glass jars until the day before making sale. If the honey should granulate between the period of putting up and selling,

place the jars of honey in a vessel containing hot water when it will soon return to its liquid state.—Exchange.

Keep honey in a warm and dry place with a current of air passing through it. In the majority of homes, possibly no better place can be found than the attic.

If you have a good market and retail your honey direct to the consumer you can possibly realize more profit by putting it up in one and two pound glass jars.

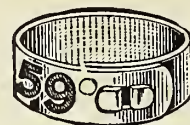
Never take honey from the hives for extracting until nearly all sealed. The longer it is left on the hives the better the quality.

Bees Sting Horses to Death.

Two cases of horses being stung to death by bees have occurred in Arizona recently. One occurred at Stafford and the other near Mesa. The bees seemed to be mad through and through when they attacked the animals, thousands of them settling on the animals and not leaving until the horses fell prostrate in the road.

It is a peculiar fact that horses attacked by bees will after the first few stings stand motionless, quivering with

pain, but making no effort whatever to get away from the little tormentors.



IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c; 25—25c; 50—40c; 100—75c.
Sample Band Mailed for 2c Stamp.
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EGGS FOR HATCHING AND STOCK FOR SALE

From prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. Mottled Anconas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Toulouse Geese eggs.

L. M. BARRETT, MORRISTOWN, TENN.

LUMLEY'S Black Langshans

S.C.W. Leghorns, S.C.R.I. REDS, PEKIN & INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, are Standard Bred and from the finest Laying Strains.

W. E. LUMLEY, Wrightsville, Ga.

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The recognized authority. The best and most practical guide of breeding Pheasants and ornamental birds; written by an expert breeder from practical experience. Handsomely and largely illustrated with 160 beautiful cuts from nature. A fine book, all new ideas, how to build, etc. 75 cents, by mail free. From

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

First prize winners at World's Fair, St. Louis 'Mo.; Herald Square, New York; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.

White Wyandottes, white as snow. State Show winners, Silver Cup winners. Birds score to 96, Pen to 101. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates.

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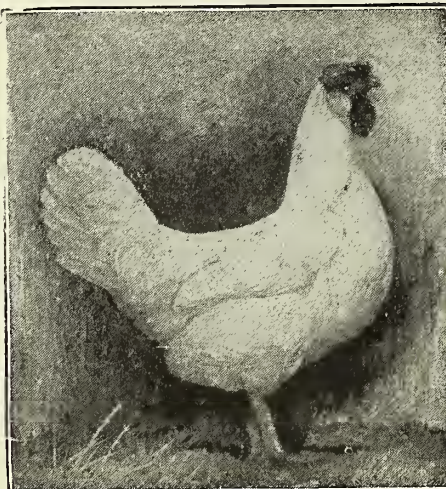
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QUALITY and PRICE

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Box A

MT. STERLING, KY.

EAST TENNESSEE BERRY AND TRUCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Conducted by T. C. Karns, Powell Station, Tennessee, to whom all communications for this Department should be addressed. Questions solicited and answered.

• Introductory.

The object of this department is to assist and encourage the members of the East Tennessee Berry and Truck Growers' Association in preparing the soil and planting, cultivating, gathering and shipping fruit, berries and other truck. In union there is strength and in unanimity of purpose there is power. In order that our efforts may be far-reaching, and that every member of the Association may be benefitted by this department we hope every one who is not already a reader will subscribe for THE HEN at once that we may take up this work together and get all the good possible out of it. The information is free, this department is being conducted for your benefit. Ask questions the answers to which will be generally helpful. Send us little bits of information about your work and experience. A postal card will do if you have time for nothing more.

October Work.

Set out some strawberries, if you haven't any. If a drouth comes they may not get a good start and then freeze out in winter. So, if you prefer, wait till spring and set them out then when most other people do. But you will be in more of a rush then and likely to neglect it.

This is not a bad time to set out fruit trees and grape vines. Most nursery stock is disposed of in the fall. Heeling out till spring may do, but it is not advisable. Better put your stock in permanent place at once. We prefer spring setting if it can be done just right but there comes the trouble.

Winter apples should be carefully picked and stored if not ready for sale. Better prices will prevail later on. Feed all decayed specimens to the hogs. Make inferior grades into cider or vinegar. Store all first grades to themselves.

If sweet potatoes have not been dug already, this work should be attended to as soon as they mature or at least by time of first frost. If sap is carried down to the tubers from frozen vines potatoes will rot.

Other work, which there is not room to mention here, should be attended to promptly when ready. Great loss often follows delay.

Knox County Growers.

The East Tennessee Berry and Truck Growers have been in evidence this season. They have made considerable shipments and realized some money and also lost some. They don't consider the year altogether a success but what year ever is? They have put their hands to the plow and do not propose to look back. Strawberries paid good money—twice as much as they would have paid if none had been shipped, for the local market would have been glutted. With hard times on us and many labor-

ing people out of work, a buoyant market could not be expected. Next year will pay better for conditions will be different. Co-operation is absolutely essential in these days of combination.

Uncle Ben Still on Top.

Hadn't we better quit abusing Uncle Ben Davis and other fellows like him? When we look out into our orchards this fall, what do we see? The Ben Davis trees loaded down with bright red apples. Your choice varieties are not in it with Uncle Ben. When the harvest comes he shows up without stint. He also goes all right with the average customer who picks a pretty apple no matter what is inside. And when fully ripe the Ben Davis is not so bad. Yes, we shall go on, as before, growing Ben Davis apples by the millions because it pays.

Money in Cider.

Fruit growers need to co-operate in many ways. Let one man in a community buy a hydraulic press and start a cider factory. His neighbors bring their refuse apples at low price and he returns them into vinegar. He gets four and a half gallons to the bushel and sells at 14 cents wholesale or 20 cents per gallon retail. The cost of manufacture is very small. Certain cider beverages can be made which sell still higher—say 65 cents a gallon in car lots and much higher by retail. Thousands of apples could thus be turned into good money which otherwise would be practically lost.

The Blackberry.

There is no reason why the blackberry should not be profitable to the East Tennessee fruit grower if properly handled. The wild crop need not seriously compete for it comes in later. The wild berries are poorly handled and do not compete as a shipper even in season.

One advantage in the blackberry is its fine adaptation to our soil and climate. It is easily grown with success if treated anything like half right. It requires a loose loamy soil, rich and well-drained, though moist. A good mulch is very essential. Any farmer can testify to rank briars and large berries when allowed to grow in his fence corners under the conditions enumerated. The mulch keeps the ground moist, loose, and free from the direct rays of the sun which bake and dry up the soil. This mulch may consist of forest leaves, dead grass or straw. It saves close cultivation and smothers out grass and weeds.

Careful pruning is very essential. All main stems should be clipped to three feet. Lateral branches are thus encouraged giving greater area for fruit. Cut back the laterals to 12 to 20 inches. The whole bush should not be over four feet high. Wide rows should have shallow cultivation in middles so as not to break roots and yet keep a dry dust mulch for retaining moisture.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—S. S. HAMBURGS.

One pen of each at SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES, to reduce stock. Write for full particulars.

MRS. J. H. BROWNING. - - - Judsonia, Ark.

THE BEST IN DIXIE — "TWICKENHAM BUFFS." SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Cook's strain. Finest quality. Eggs a specialty. Some stock.

S. E. WASSON, Jr., Twickenham Poultry Yards, - Huntsville, Alabama.

S. C. BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Superior laying strain. Prize Winners. Write for bargain prices on both young and old stock. MRS. MAY P. MCKINNON, Siloam Springs, Ark.

WHITE P. ROCKS. M. B. TURKEYS PEKIN DUCKS

Five first and three second premiums on W. Rocks, a State fair 1907. Magnificent Bronze Turkeys and Mammoth Snow White Pekins. All farm raised stock. Your inquiries and orders are solicited with the assurance that you will receive full value for every dollar entrusted to me.

MRS. T. E. BACHELOR, Lincoln Co., Avery P.O. (via Varner) Ark.

DITTO'S "R. I. REDS."

Winners at New York, Jamestown, Nashville, Louisville and all leading shows of silver Trophies. Cups and special prizes for shape and color. Eggs half price. Circular free.

D. L. DITTO, - BRANDENBURG, KY.

POULTRYMEN--

Send 10c for our 1909 Catalogue. Chuck full of useful information. Describes and Illustrates 35 Varieties. You Can't Afford to be Without it.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa.

Wilson's White Leghorns.
(Single Comb.)

THE
BIG KIND AND GREAT LAYERS.
Old and Young Stock for Sale, CHEAP. Write your wants.
JAS. A. WILSON, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

Pumpkins Fed at Noon.

C. C. Pervier, an experienced farmer of Bureau county, Illinois, told of two very interesting and successful pig feeding experiments in his address at the Illinois Farmers' institute. Following are the results:

Oct. 30, 1903, we weighed seventy-seven head of shoats. These were May pigs, an even lot, averaging 103 pounds; a month later they averaged 145 pounds, showing an average gain of 1.35 pounds per day for that month. A month later they averaged 187 1-2 pounds, making an average gain of 42 1-2 pounds, or 1.41 pounds per day for the month. On Jan. 5 they weighed 241 pounds. During that month they gained surprisingly, 53 1-2 pounds, or 1.60 pounds per day. The average daily gain for the ninety-four days was 1.47 pounds, almost 1 1-2 pounds per day.

The Year's Hog Slaughtering.

Some interesting figures are presented by the Cincinnati Price Current in its review of the hog slaughtering industry for the year ending March 1st, when the winter season closes. The number of hogs slaughtered during the year by Western packers—which means those west of the Alleghanies—was 25,430,000, a decrease of 145,000 from the previous year, but with that exception the largest on record. Eastern slaughtering for the year was 5,548,000 hogs, a decrease of 150,000, making a total decrease in the number of hogs slaughtered of 295,000. The total cost of the hogs killed was never before approached, being \$433,840,000, or \$66,353,000 in excess of the previous year, nearly half the amount of the public debt. The average cost of the hogs in the West was the highest on record, with one exception, since packing operations have become extensive, being \$6.38 per cwt. The exception was in 1902-3 when it was \$6.81. The average weight of the hogs has not varied much for the past three years, as would naturally be expected with plenty of corn at all times and hogs making a good market for it. There are several facts here which are very encouraging to hog producers, the most important being the evident capacity to consume the largest supply of hogs ever marketed with one exception at high prices. Domestic consumption of hog products has increased tremendously, as is shown by comparison with figures of ten years ago. In that year total slaughtering was 22,670,000 hogs, and the average cost in the West \$3.30. Compare this with the 30,978,000 hogs and \$6.38 cost of the year just closed and it is evident that the hog producer's market has broadened to a wonderful degree. Another matter on which we have no figures extending to March 1st is the decrease in the export trade last year from the previous year, indicating also an enlarged domestic consumption. While the prices paid during the past year may not be duplicated soon, there is every reason for the hog producer to feel that his business is on a sure and safe foundation, with the growing demand for his product the cornerstone of that foundation.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

Nut Notes.

The timber value of the hickory, walnut and chestnut should be a sufficient warrant for the planting of these trees by farmers.

The Santa Ana Walnut Growers' Association marketed last season over a million pounds of nuts, receiving \$108,000 for the crop.

In this day of prepared foods increasing and deserved attention is being given to all edible nuts as ingredients for such preparations.

This is a great country with great diversity of soil and climate, but each section has one or more species of nut trees adapted to the local conditions.

Since the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association in 1901, a rapid development in the nut industry has taken place in Southern territory, where the pecan finds its most congenial surroundings.

There is a great difference between the ordinary Texas pecan, as seen in the market, and the large, thin-shelled, plump, finely-flavored nuts of the selected varieties now being propagated for commercial planting by budding and grafting.

The hickory, walnut and chestnut trees on the old farm belong to the cherished memory list with many city people. No agency is more potent with farm children, in giving them contentment with rural life, than these same nut trees.

Hog Notes.

Extreme hot or cold weather is not a good time for pigs to be born.

The accumulation of fat and the want of exercise frequently bring on thumps.

It is a good plan to start a hog on milk, feed it on grass and finish it off on grain.

Stalls across the pig trough will prevent the stronger animals from plowing away the weaker.

Generally a well matured sow does not cost as much for keeping as a young and growing one.

While a thin, poor sow may raise a litter of pigs they will fall short of being of the best quality.

In all pure breeds the boar has the greatest influence upon the quality and general appearance of the offspring.

The cheapest hog food is clover, but the best single food is corn; in the combination of these two, lie the best results.

As soon as the pigs begin to eat they become partially self-supporting and to this extent demand less of the mother.

Breed the sows just as long as breeding them is profitable. It is generally not good economy to slaughter a good breeding sow.

Pigs should not be weaned under 8 weeks old; ten is a better age; and if the sows are bred only once a year, 12 weeks will do better still.

It is not best to have young pigs very fat. The development of bone and muscle is the primary object of the first six months of a pig's life.

It is best not to make the selection for a brood sow until a reasonable age has developed the good or bad qualities that are sure to come out.

There is no particular advantage in striving for extra litters. Eight or ten from any sow will be of better size and quality than a larger number.

In the winter season especially, ground floors are preferable to plank, because they are much warmer, and when once warmed they retain the heat so well.—*Exchange.*

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TWO POUND CHICKS, 50c EACH AND UP

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Have been bred for years for vitality and heavy egg production, as well as standard requirements. They are

The Greatest Winter Layers

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WIN THE BLUE.

Rion's White Wyandottes have met in competition with some of the finest birds in this country, and have always been victorious. Their great successful show record positively demonstrates the fact that none can surpass them.

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It pays to buy the best. It's the best guarantee of success.

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Your money goes farther feeding the Darling way. Best food ingredients, scientific compounding, uniform quality, better results with all ages of fowls. Try Darling's and be convinced. Fine catalog and book, "Fill the Egg Basket," Free. Address

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Years of careful selection has enabled me to produce a strain of **Light Brahmas** that I believe are the heaviest egg producers in existence, and in the hands of my customers, as well as myself, have almost invariably made clean sweeps in the show room. I have never yet given up a first prize ribbon to a competitor.

COLUMBIANS

The strain of **Columbian Wyandottes** that has the strongest color lines on earth. I have already furnished some noted winners in Columbian Wyandottes. My catalogue will tell you how I originated this strain by **Light Brahma** and **White Wyandotte** crosses.

Write for Catalogue

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We Make a Specialty of Mail Orders.

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Blue Blooded, Well Bred, Well Raised Winners.

My birds are good to eat, good to lay, good to show. Won at Knoxville, Dec. '06, 1 chl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen; club specials for best cock, hen and pen and Grand Silver Cup of Na. S. C. Buff Orpington Club. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

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If you visit the Show next Winter you will notice my S. C. Rhode Island Reds. They are RED.

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Genuine Northup stock. Raised on free range and are strong and vigorous. Always win a majority of best prizes wherever and whenever shown. A choice lot of young stock and a few yearling hens for sale.

Eggs for hatching at all seasons.

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LEGHORNS OF DUCK FAMILY.

Eggs, \$1.50 for 12. \$2.75 for 24.

\$5.00 for 50.

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Blocky, Blue Blooded and Buff to the Skin.

A few Fine Cockerels for Sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From Prize Matings \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15.

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FAUST'S

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Are descendants of winners at greatest shows. My customers and I won every prize offered on Buffs in every show where shown. At Jefferson City, in class of 20 birds on 5 entries I won 1st ck, 1st pen, 1st pul, and 1st hen (tie). Judge Owen said, when judging my Buffs, "The best combs I ever saw on Leghorns." Get a setting, eggs only \$2.00 from best pen in the South. Also owner and breeder of Celebrated Glenwood Herd, Poland China hogs. The greatest boars in world represented—pigs \$10.00 each.

L. C. FAUST, New Market, Tenn.

Why the Hens Don't Lay.

Feeding for eggs is what most of us are doing, or at least think we are doing. But why is it that some who have good, comfortable houses for their hens, and take great pains in feeding and still don't get eggs until along in January or February? The reason generally is from one or both of these two causes, the hens are too fat or not of the laying kind. It's a very easy matter with hens to get them in an over fat condition, especially those that have not commenced to lay. Pullets that are growing and developing can stand more feed, even if they are apparently fully matured. This fat condition does not seem to stop egg production as with old birds. As soon as a pullet begins to lay, they soon get rid of more or less of their surplus flesh, and in this respect it's the same with a hen. After they once begin to lay, they soon get down in normal condition, but the trouble is to get them started after having once reached this over-fat condition.

Now, in regard to some hens not being of the laying kind, I find a great many people who think that all hens of the same breed are alike; that is, if they are Leghorns and well cared for, they will lay in the egg producing season; if they are Brahmas they won't, except a few in the spring, and then desire to set. Others put their faith in almost exactly opposite ways. As far as the number of eggs are concerned, laid by different breeds, our records show that there is not very much difference between either variety of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds and Light Brahmas. As I have stated above, it's a question of their being of the laying kind. It depends on whether they were bred to produce eggs or just to stand around and grow fat. It's on the same principle with hens as with dairy cows, only on a smaller scale, and its being on a smaller scale is the main reason why more careful attention is not given to the breeding and selection for this one purpose.

Not until poultrykeepers can see and understand that "like begets like" with poultry the same as other stock and then go in for the best and nothing but the best, will they be able to have hens that will reach a high point in egg production.—VINCENT M. COUCH.

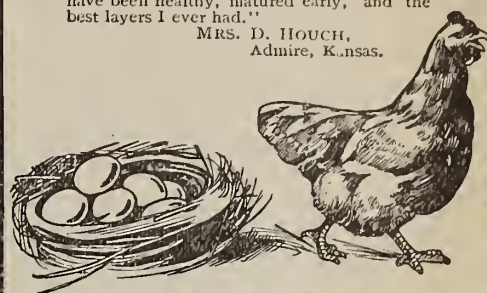
Bran as Food for Fowls.

All foods contain a large proportion of phosphates, also phosphate of lime, and for growing fowls and laying hens some food which is very rich in phosphates should be used. There is nothing better for that purpose than bran. It should be used in preference to corn or meal or any other grain food. Bran is very rich in phosphates and is excellent for laying hens and fowls that are growing, but it is not equal to corn or corn meal for fattening birds. Much of the food that is allowed the hens is given without consideration of its kind or quality and thus quite a loss is sometimes made in feeding by using that which is undesirable. A further loss is also sustained in the lack of production. Food cannot always be fairly regulated or balanced but when bran is allowed it will largely compensate for any deficiency that may exist in the majority of foods.

It Makes More Eggs

"Have been feeding Lee's Egg Maker during the past 12 months and never had my hens do as well as they have this year. They have been healthy, matured early, and the best layers I ever had."

MRS. D. HOUGH,
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LEE'S

EGG MAKER

It pays to feed Lee's Egg Maker every month in the year, but more especially during the fall and winter. It is different from others as you may see by only a casual examination; contains nothing "just to make it weigh"—is the Poultry food of the Petaluma country—is rich in protein, and everywhere acknowledged as the best and cheapest poultry food obtainable.

Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (deodorized), the most highly concentrated form of meat food, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh beef.

It is rich in protein—a natural poultry food that not only insures a maximum egg-production but makes fowls stronger, healthier, and more profitable in every way.

Buy it on our guarantee of an increased egg-production at a reduced feeding cost.

Prices: 25c to \$2.00 according to size.

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Farmers and Poultry.

The farmer who will pay due attention to care of his poultry and to marketing the product need not fear the competition of the village lot and the

Vermin in the Poultry Houses.

Vermin upon the woodwork of the fowl-house—walls, perches, nest boxes etc.—are best killed by the application of whitewash, which not only destroys these pests, but at the same time leaves the premises light, sweet, and clean. Carbolic acid is sometimes combined with whitewash, in the proportion of three ounces to as many gallons of water. Whitewash, pure and simple, is, however, amply sufficient. Sometimes we hear that it must be applied hot, but this is not necessary, either. Apply it profusely, and leave no nook or cranny untouched; that is the main thing.

If possible, set duck eggs under hens, as they make better mothers and will find food for the ducklings—something a duck will not do. After the hen has set four weeks the duckling will appear. Perhaps it will be necessary to help some of them from the shell, as they are not as lively as chickens, and sometimes are unable to get out alone. It must be kept in mind, however, that if we raise ducklings for future breeding stock it will not answer so well to use hens to brood them as to let the old ducks rear their young, since if hens be generally used, the drakes will subsequently be found a great nuisance in the poultry yard. Novices in duck raising should bear this in mind, and save themselves much trouble, if they keep other poultry.

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Only 8 Cents a Bushel

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BARRED ROCKS & WHITE WYANDOTTES

WIN WHEREVER SHOWN

Winning first honors at Knoxville, Sweetwater and Madisonville, Tenn.

Our birds are farm-raised. Send us your order and start right

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Special sale of this season's breeders, at \$2 and \$3 each. Worth double the money. 100 yearling hens going at these prices. Also 500 choice early hatched pullets and cockerels, that will be in prime condition for the early fall shows. Write us your wants and ask for free illustrated booklet.

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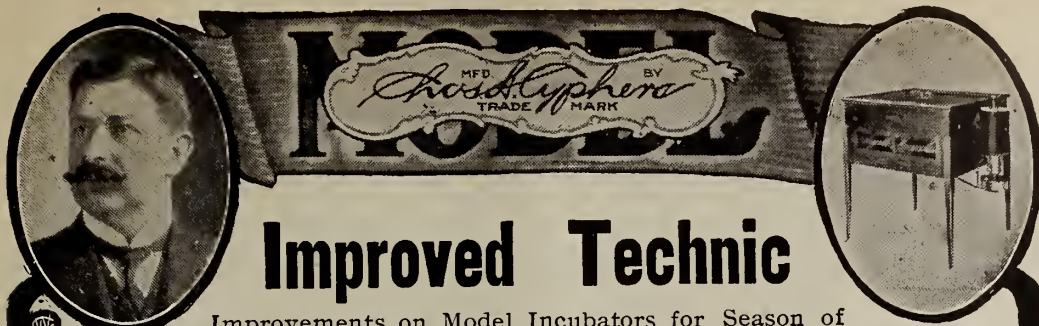
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The "Model Patent Fusible Link" puts the flame out should it smoke. With this device it is impossible for the lamp to explode. It makes the Model Heater safer than a house lamp. Furnished free this season with Model Incubators. Links sold separately to old customers.

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The "Model Patent Automatic Oil Supply" saves time. Is quickly adjusted. Nothing complicated about it. Draws automatically from distant can or barrel. Especially adapted to the Model, but fits some other makes. Sold separately. You can't afford to be without it.

The "Model Patent Steam Heating System" for Model Incubators is just what you want for large hatcheries,—12 machines up to any number. Saves labor and money in fuel. A splendid improvement.

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CARRY FULL LINE CYPHERS' INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Prospective buyers are invited to call or correspond. They can save you money and show goods before you buy

Select Best Breeds.

The vigor of farm poultry must be kept up in order to have profitable stock, as weak stock does not thrive or lay well. There is a mistake made in calling for extremely heavy weights in a breed. Select birds of standard weight and get them thick-fleshed and solid.

The active, alert hen is the layer. Select eggs from your best layers for hatching, and use pure breeds by all means, as they dress more uniformly and will give best all around satisfaction. Do not overfeed laying stock, and make them take lots of exercise.

A very light mash of clover chaff, bran, and oats ground fine, mixed stiff, is good in the morning as it is readily assimilated by the fowl. Do not feed more than a quart to a dozen hens, feed all whole grain in litter, at noon give vegetables and meat in some form. Boil odds and ends of butchering. Keep hens well supplied with grit and clean water.

Don't allow male birds with laying hens. Have eggs clean and sorted for size and color. If the seller can guarantee his product to be strictly fresh, a much better price will be paid.—O. Melvold, Lyon County, Minn.

Pheasant Breeding.

The success of Dr. F. G. Kuhls, of Breese, Ill., in the propagation of pheasants has aroused much interest throughout the country. Several citizens have bought pairs of the birds. Farmers are taking the most interest in the work. They want to get eggs from the State Game Farm, near Auburn, and the County Game Warden has received dozens of requests. Not one of the prospective breeders intends raising the birds for sale. Their purpose is to help the game department restock the country with a bird which was plentiful many years ago.

The English pheasants will be raised principally, although experiments will also be made with the golden variety. Doctor Kuhls has started out with the ring-necked kind. Last year he bought a pair and started experimenting. The birds were placed in an inclosure, in which were little bushes. The enthusiastic breeder soon found eggs. Each time the hen laid in a different place. The next proposition was to hatch the eggs. Being short on bantam hens, he used a Leghorn, but not to good advantage. A bantam was secured and she hatched a number of little pheasants.

She made an ideal mother, and guarded them as jealously as if they were her own chicks. During the season the pheasant hen laid fifty-nine eggs. Of these eighteen were hatched. The others were ruined by hens.

Of the eighteen hatched nine were raised. Others were killed by a cruel mother, a Leghorn hen. Doctor Kuhls has a flock of eleven now. Next season he will engage in the business on an extensive scale. He is confident of raising 100, since he has on hand a liberal supply of "little mothers." His intention is to allow his flock the freedom of his place in the city, since they get as tame as common chickens.

The critical time in the pheasant-raising business is when the birds are very young. Many amateur breeders try to raise them by using common feed. This is a mistake. Doctor Kuhls buys a special food, and he did not lose a bird because of improper feeding. Now he feeds his birds grain of any kind.

Hens in Summer.

The happiest hen in the hot weather of summer is the one that is leading or being led by a brood of partially grown chicks through the miniature jungles of grass and bushes, hunting for game in the form of bugs and insects. She has had a good long rest in hatching the chicks and brooding them when small, and, losing some flesh in the progress, really renews her youth as she hunts or rests with them in the shade of some bush.

This is the natural condition and the very best thing for her, and shortly she will begin to lay again and keep it up for a long time. Now that so many incubators are coming into use, many hens do not get this natural rest, but instead are "broken up" when they become broody and forced to lay to the limit. In consequence their years of usefulness are reduced in number, and at times diseases develop among them for which their owner cannot account.

Intense heat is a strain upon the hens, particularly if any are inclined to be fat. It is well to have their roosting quarters as open as possible during this season. Small poultry houses retain the heat to a remarkable degree unless well ventilated. If there should be any sash or sashes that cannot be opened readily, or to their fullest extent, it is well to take them out and replace them with screens made of fine mesh wire.

Hot weather tends to produce diseases of the bowels among the fowls. Any hen noticed at feeding time keeping away from the others, eating grass instead of her grain and acting mopeish should at once be placed by herself until the nature of the trouble is discovered. In this way an outbreak of some contagious disease, such as cholera, in the flock may be avoided.

If the trouble should be considered merely a slight derangement, giving the hen only dry grain and boiled milk and rice ought to effect a cure. If no improvement is noticed soon, however, it would be best to kill her.—H. E. Haydock, Locust Valley, N. Y.

One Year Old Hen.

Eggs from the year-old hens will generally produce better chicks than those from pullets, if the hens are of the right sort. It is better, therefore, to depend largely on the pullets for eggs during the winter rather than to push the year-old hens too hard. Let the young hens lay well, of course, but plan to have them produce their best eggs at breeding season. At that time they should be mated with the best male obtainable.—Ex.



2000 Early Hen
Hatched Reds.
1000 Yearlings for
Sale at Hard Time
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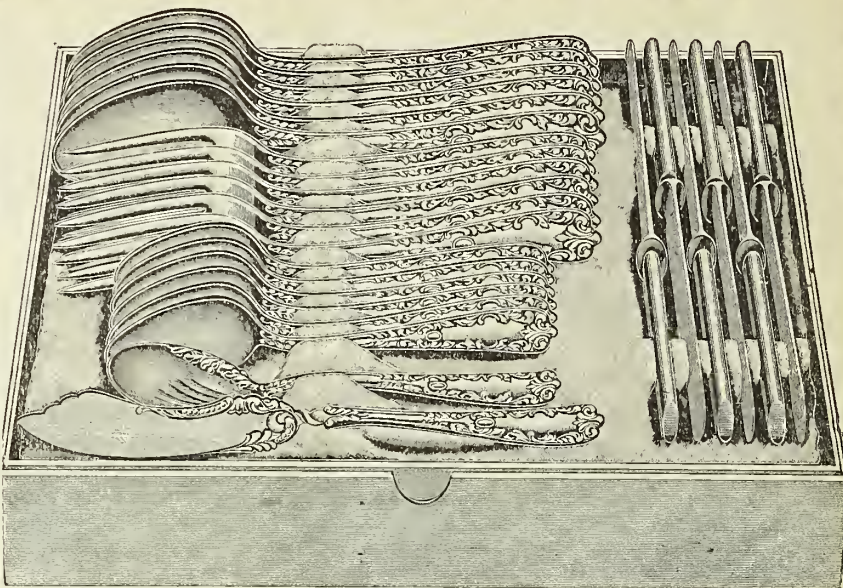
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A set of 12 pieces—6 Knives and 6 Forks—of Solid Silver-Metal, same pattern as above, delivered to your nearest express office, prepaid, for \$3.25; or they will be sent FREE for a club of twelve subscribers to THE HEN, at 50c each.

A set of 6 Rogers' Teaspoons and one year's subscription to THE HEN will cost you \$1.00. Send a club of three subscribers, at 50c each, and we will send you a set of these spoons FREE. Fully illustrated in HEN of August, 1908. Send cash with order to

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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BRIDAL DINNER SET

FORTY-NINE PIECES IN ALL

EACH PIECE GUARANTEED



The set is composed of the following pieces: 1 Baker, 6 Fruit Plates, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 6 Soup Plates, 1 Sugar Bowl, 1 Covered Dish, 1 Cream Pitcher, 6 Lunch Plates, 1 Platter, 6 Individual Butters, 6 Dinner Plates.

This beautiful Limoges China, for beauty, durability, exquisite workmanship and finish, cannot be surpassed. Each piece is embossed and decorated with gold, with a vine of wild roses in green and pink. We guarantee it to please or money back. See full detail in August, 1908, HEN.

How to Secure one of these Handsomely Decorated Limoges China Dinner Sets:

We will send one of these sets, freight prepaid, to any address for a club of 15 subscribers to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, at 50c each, (or we will send this set to any one in the United States, freight prepaid, for \$6.50.)

Send for free sample copies and blank receipt book to

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POULTRY FENCE

CHICKEN TIGHT.
STOCK STRONG. RUST PROOF.
Will not sag or bag. Requires no boards—top or bottom—and fewer posts. Costs less than netting. We Pay Freight. Send for catalog. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 37 Cleveland, Ohio.

THE BANTY FOUNT SAVES LABOR

Founts that cannot be thoroughly cleaned breed disease. The BANTY is the most sanitary, practical, and convenient fount on the market. Heavy galvanized iron—made to last. Write for name of nearest dealer and circular giving opinions of prominent breeders. Made in three sizes. **AMER. PATENT SPECIALTY CO.** 63 H St. Dayton, Ohio. **CLOSED PAT. NOV 7 '05**

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THIS BROOD COOP



is rat, lice, mite, mink, weasel, rain proof. Easily taken apart and cleaned. Use our combination Trap and Setting Nest. Our feed coop feeds three kinds of feed, is a feed saver. Try our non-freezing watering tank, egg testers, etc. All made of galvanized steel. Catalogue free. C. Hoskins & Co., 318 State St., Quincy, Ill. Dept. I. Agents wanted



KEEP A RECORD OF YOUR CHICKS

BY MARKING THEM.

We send you a Rubber Stamp of their feet for 15c, and as they are marked you take the record down in a memoranda book.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

Wabash Poultry Yards

ARITON, ALA.

BREEDERS OF

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

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AMERICAS GREATEST LAYERS & WINNERS

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS

"THE BLUE RIBBON STRAIN"

The best all purpose fowl, beautiful, profitable and good mothers. We will spare a few very choice birds from each variety at right prices. Eggs from our grand matings at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Order direct from this or write us your wants. We give you your money's worth.

WABASH POULTRY YARDS,

Dept. B. D. A. WALKER, Gen. Mgr., ARITON, ALA.

Marketing Chickens.

A poultryman and commission dealer says that chickens are better disposed of dressed than alive. In some markets it is not necessary that the poultry be drawn. Just have the poultry dry picked and properly shipped to market. In cool weather no icing is necessary, but in summer ice must be used. Poultry is better to ship in an undrawn condition than when drawn. When drawn and headed it will not keep as long.

When there is a small demand for chickens and they are likely to get staggy it is well to caponize them and keep them for higher prices. The caponized birds will keep tender any length of time and, beginning with Christmas, the price is about twenty-five cents a pound. As the weight at that time should be eight pounds and gets higher later, it can be seen that there is a good profit.

Even for nearby shipping it is better that poultry be not drawn and headed. it has been found so in this state. In former years, when the law required that it be drawn, much sour poultry had been received. The commission houses would rather look after the drawing and heading than have it come in bad condition. The demand for small chickens in winter is greater than the supply, and it is likely to continue so for years.

Egg-Eating Hens.

One simple way to break hens of this habit is to take an ordinary box or nest and in the bottom of this box make a hole large enough for an egg to drop through. Pad the box inside in the shape of a nest, having it slanting enough so that the egg will roll towards the hole in the center of the nest, and drop through the hole into another box that is placed under the nest for this purpose. Take care that this box has plenty of straw in it, so that the egg will not be broken by the fall from the nest. This box should be fastened underneath the nest, and it is well to have it provided with a sliding door on the side, through which the egg can be easily taken out.

Hens as Insect Destroyers.

I have often thought that it would be a good thing if the whole poultry

establishment could be moved about the farm, so that we could have the fowls working over a pasture one week, a plowed field next and perhaps a worn-out meadow the next, says a correspondent in Farmers' Review.

The amount of insects on every farm makes a rare possibility for the feeding of fowls. I notice that whenever we plow a field near the house the hens turn out en masse and distribute themselves along the furrows and are extremely busy pulling angleworms and grubs from the turned up soil.

I can imagine that in case of a breeding ground of locusts being plowed a big flock of fowls would prove exceedingly valuable. The fowls destroy a great many insects each day if they are given a good chance.

Insect life is very abundant on all of our farms. If we include the angleworms, we see that the aggregate weight of food of this kind must be very large.

The domestic fowls should be utilized more for the destruction of insects than they are.

CAPON TOOLS



The Southern Planter

ONE YEAR FREE

As a special inducement to old and new subscribers alike we have arranged to send *The Industrious Hen* and *The Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va., one year for 50c.

We recommend *The Southern Planter* as one of the best farm publications in the South. Send to them for sample.

All subscriptions should be mailed to

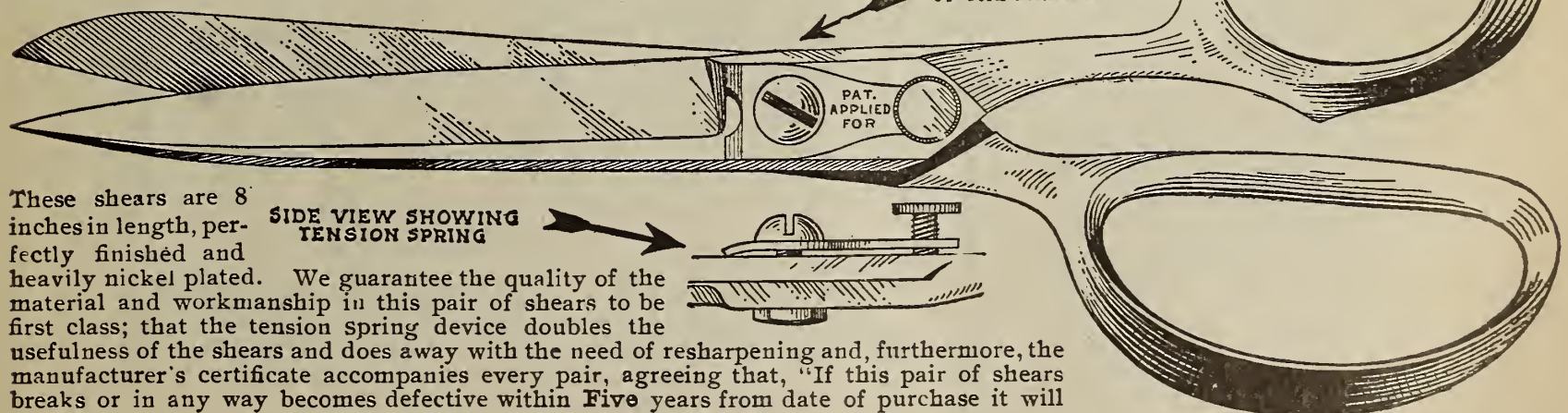
THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Knoxville, Tenn.

THEY ALWAYS STAY SHARP

Send 75c for one year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN and get a pair of shears FREE; or \$1 for two years' subscription and get a pair FREE.

THE ADJUSTABLE TENSION SPRING DOUBLES THE USEFULNESS OF THE SHEARS



These shears are 8 inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel plated. We guarantee the quality of the material and workmanship in this pair of shears to be first class; that the tension spring device doubles the usefulness of the shears and does away with the need of resharpening and, furthermore, the manufacturer's certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that, "If this pair of shears breaks or in any way becomes defective within Five years from date of purchase it will be replaced with a new pair without cost."

Send money with order to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

Time of Incubation.

Common hen	21 days
Pheasant	25 days
Duck, common	28 days
Peafowl	28 days
Guinea fowl	25 days
Goose	30 days
Partridge	24 days
Duck, Barbary	30 days
Turkey	28 days

The Robin's Epitaph.

The two little granddaughters of Dr. S. Wier Mitchell were showing a new governess their treasures of house and garden. Behind a box-hedge they paused.

"This is the place where our birds are buried," said one of the children.

At the head of a tiny grave was placed a white board. Printed on it in irregular characters, with a lead pencil were these words:

"Here lie our Robins; one a week old, one only an egg."—*August Lippincott's*.

When the Wings Grow Too Fast.

A lady said to us once: "We can't raise our game chickens in the summer time because their wings grow too fast, they soon hang down, get bedraggled, and then the chicks die. We cannot keep the growth of their bodies up to that of their feathers."

There is a good deal in this statement, and it is true under some conditions; but, it need not preclude one from trying to raise summer and autumn chickens, and in making a success of it, too.

The feathers outgrow the bodies and produce unnatural weakness only when the conditions are wrong in connection with the food given the chicks. Three articles of diet are necessary to the growth and development of the chickens at any season, and most imperatively necessary in hot, or warm weather. The diet should consist of grain (dry), green stuff, and meat in some form; and with us the latter is "Darlings Meat Scraps," which is a formula of prepared beef scraps and dried blood; and, while it does not smell as sweet as a lily, yet, it is the one thing and the handiest thing of all to give our summer hatched chicks to make their bodies develop and become weighty; and to keep them from running prematurely to feathers, or feathering out too soon, and dying from the consequent exhaustive drain on the system.

We feed the "scraps" as often as four times a week in shallow pans, and they will leave anything else to get to this dried meat formula. After they get ten days or so old, it is not a bad plan to keep the meat diet near them all the time every day.

Next in importance is green food in some form or other, and some of it they should have daily,—early of a morning while it is fresh and tender being the best time to feed it to the chicks. Any kind of fresh, wholesome green stuff will do. These two with mixed, dry seeds and cracked grain fed in litter will prove a growing and strength giving diet for the summer hatched chickens, and will keep their bodies up with their feathers, and make of them strong and vigorous birds.—H. B. GEER, Nashville Tenn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Birds of Quality. Fine year round layers of large brown eggs. Quickest maturing broilers of any breed. Pure white plumage. Old and young stock for sale. Eggs in season \$2 for 15. I guarantee every transaction or money back. Write me.

GORDON MATTHEWS, - JONESBORO, ARK.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

The only choicest specimens in my breeding pens, and they are bred to lay as well as win. *Winnings*:—Wilmington, N. C., 1902: 1st and 2nd pullets. Wilmington, N. C., 1903: 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet and 1st pen. Charleston, S. C., 1905: 2nd cockerel and 2nd pen. Charleston, S. C., 1906: 1st cockerel, 2nd and 4th pullet. At the great Jamestown Exposition in the strongest class of Reds ever shown in the South I won 3rd cockerel. Charleston, S. C., 1907: 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pullet. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50—50.

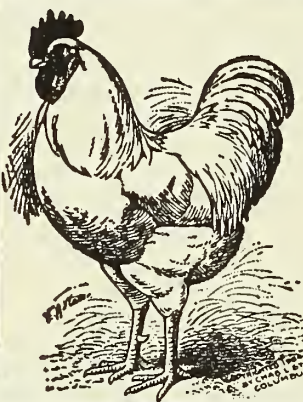
P. R. BROOKS, - - - BLACK CREEK, N. C.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB**Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South.**

All birds standard bred, correct color, and shape. None but the best allowed to live. Eggs for hatching a specialty. List of winnings, with matings for 1908 free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special prize matings \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM,

WEST DURHAM, N. C.

**WALKER'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS**

I have a limited number of Cockerels and Pullets for Sale. They are farm raised; bred to lay, and do it. I am now offering eggs from prize winners \$2 per 15.

D. P. WALKER, Route 1, SWEETWATER, TENN.

HIGH CLASS SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS FOR SALE.

BOSWELL'S ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES**"THE QUALITY LAYERS."**

They have won the blue for years in the chief shows of the United States. They have this year won grand sweepstakes in shows where Madison Square Garden winners were entered. No bird that I have sold for exhibition this season has failed to win a prize—and I have sold many. I have eight grand yards mated, from which to sell eggs for hatching. There are no better WHITE WYANDOTTES in the world—male or female—than the breeders contained in these yards. They are the result of fifteen years of close line-breeding and individual care.

THE ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE BRED FOR MERIT AND ARE SOLD ON HONOR.

JOHN W. BOSWELL, JR.,

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Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. S. S. Hamburgs; S. C. Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, R. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs: \$2.00 to \$5.00 per setting of 15, or \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per one hundred for incubator use. Stock for sale and some great bargains in cocks and cockerels of all breeds that we handle.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Best blood line in America, pedigreed and registered, moderate prices.

THE FINEST DOG KENNEL IN THE SOUTH

Fox terriers, the finest ratters on earth. Scotch Collies; sable and white; black and white; and tri-colored. Pointers of the best breeds, all pedigreed and registered. We also have a fine flock of Toulouse geese.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SALE AND WANT NO DISSATISFIED CUSTOMER.
Plenty of stock for sale; write us your wants.

For One Silver Dollar

We will send to anybody in the United States of America *The Farm Journal*, published by Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia, for *five long years* and *THE HEN* for *two years*. Read this offer again. *The Farm Journal* for five years and *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN* for two years, both for *One Dollar*. Canadian subscribers will enclose \$1.85. Foreign, including Mexico, will enclose \$2.68. Address orders to *The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.*

Never Do It Again.

We have made arrangements with Wilmer Atkinson & Co., Philadelphia, whereby we can send the *Farm Journal* five years and *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN* two years for the pitiful sum of \$1 to our readers in United States. Canadian subscribers will add 85 cents to this, and all foreigners add \$1.68 to pay additional postage. This means 84 magazines for \$1. If you can get them any cheaper you will have to steal them. Don't do it, send us the dollar.

Poison Oak Remedy

If you go near poison oak while it is in bloom you are likely to be poisoned, especially if perspiring, unless before being cool you thoroughly cleanse the skin with warm water, thus preventing the absorption of the poison. In case of poison the following is a speedy cure: Steep plug tobacco in boiling water sufficient for a strong salution, and when cool apply to the parts affected a cloth wet with the liquid. If you prefer a preventive, put a teaspoonful of potash, concentrated lye, in a quart of boiling water and cork tightly preparatory for use. Before going where you expect to be exposed to poison oak, rub the liquid over all the exposed parts of the skin. Do the same when you return and you will find yourself immune.

Making Hens Moul.

One of the difficulties in poultry raising is to get the hens to moult early so that they will be ready to lay early in the fall when eggs are high.

Left to themselves, hens will take a long time to moult, and will not finish until cold weather sets in. They will not then lay much until January first and all the profits for October, November and December are lost.

At the Poultry Institute held in Denver by the Colorado Agricultural College, J. R. Wilson, a poultryman of long experience in Colorado, gave his method of controlling the moulting of hens.

Mr. Wilson turns his hens for three weeks in July on alfalfa, feeding them in addition dry bran only. Under this treatment they get thin. The first of August he starts feeding them a mixed ration of grains and meat, giving a light feed in the morning and all they will eat at noon and at night.

Under this treatment they finish moulting quickly, get new feathers, and begin laying the first of September. By October first they are in full laying and make a profit through the fall months.

Money Making in Colorado Poultry.

At the Poultry Institute held in Rocky Ford by the Colorado Agricultural College, O. C. Frantz gave a statement of his experience with poultry which shows the profits under skilled management.

Mr. Frantz started January 1, 1908,

with 90 White Leghorn pullets. In the seven months ending July 31, they laid 10,730 eggs, an average of 119 eggs per hen.

He spent for feed, grit, advertising and incidentals for his hens and for 500 chicks which he hatched, \$170.96.

During the seven months he sold eggs for \$326.37, chickens for \$107.15, and used in the family eggs worth at market price, \$33.15, a total gross receipt of \$466.67, and a net return above cost of keep of \$295.71. This is a net return in seven months of \$3.28 per hen.

Mr. Frantz sold many of his eggs for hatching at breeders' prices. Figuring the eggs at market prices they would have brought \$214.60, and the cost of keeping the hens alone was \$78.75, a net profit in seven months from 90 hens of \$135.85—\$1.50 per hen.

Mr. Frantz exhibited a pen of five months' old pullets at the Poultry Institute, August 22, and all of them laid eggs during the meeting. He intends gradually to enlarge his plant up to the full capacity of his land.

Don't Glut the Market.

Here is where organization comes in with force. By keeping informed as to market conditions in the great centers and co-operating, gluts are forestalled and prices kept up. With widespread co-operation among farm growers, the glut of our local markets could also be greatly modified and the wholesale slaughter of prices prevented. Yet local trade is the most difficult to manage. Prices are often crowded down by competition with poor stuff that ought never to be put on the market. Small berries should be canned or jammed, or made into marmalade, and inferior apples should be made into cider and vinegar or fed to hogs. Co-operative progress on these lines must necessarily be slow but combined effort may effect much.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(RINGLETS)

Winners Three Years in Succession at the Greenfield Poultry and Pet Stock Show

I breed from high-scoring birds that are mated for best results. I have made Barred Rocks a specialty for fifteen years.

EGGS AT \$2.00 PER 15.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2 TO \$5 EACH. GOOD ENOUGH TO SHOW

F. E. MENZIES
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Knox Collie Kennels.

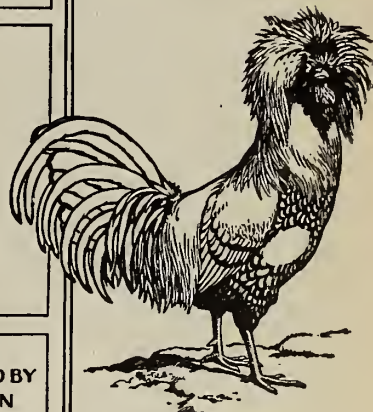
OCTOBER FIRST we will begin to deliver 11 as handsome sable and white puppies out of *Caledona Lena* by the famous *Imp. Monty*, as have ever been bred in the South. *Lena* and *Monty* are both large, pure, sable and white, collies of almost perfect marking and excellent disposition and habits and this litter is beautiful in every respect.

We are booking orders now for either of the above litters and guarantee that every pup from these Kennels are true to type and breed, and that they will give perfect satisfaction. Our dogs are all hearty and healthy, being farm raised and taught to work. You make no mistake in buying a full blooded puppy from us. Every one sold takes its pedigree. Our price, while they last, either litter, open females, \$7.50, spayed, \$10; males, \$10 to \$15. First orders are given choice. Shipped anywhere in the United States, and guaranteed safe delivery. Address, *Knox Collie Kennels, Knoxville, Tenn.*

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION



The above is a reproduction of the cover of the new Standard which contains nearly 400 pages, and has nearly 100 full page illustrations of male and female of the leading varieties. Many important changes and additions have been made, and no other changes will be made until July, 1910. You will be groping in the dark without this authority.

This book is the only authorized description of the different varieties of fowls and is issued by the American Poultry Association, who fix the price at \$1.50. It is the law which governs the judges in making their awards. You can neither buy, sell, show or breed thoroughbred fowls without it. We can furnish a copy of this book at above price postpaid. You can not know which birds to take to the show and which to leave at home without it.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year and the Standard, \$1.75.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMPANY
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

H. B. Schwab Resigns.

As secretary-treasurer of the American Plymouth Rock Club, which he has served faithfully and well for eleven years.

Union City, Obion Co., Tenn.

Will hold second annual show at Union City, Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. At a recent meeting of the association the following officers were elected: W. R. Andrews, president; R. L. Andrews, A. Harris, G. A. Parsons vice-presidents; S. T. Wade, treasurer; Ike Wade, secretary. A meeting will be held to consider further business October 8.

North Yakima, Wash., Poultry Show.

The North Yakima Poultry Association will hold their annual exhibition at North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 28 to Oct. 2. This show has always been successful, and it will be the greatest one ever held in that section of the country. Send for a premium list, bring your birds, and win some of the great prizes to be awarded by Judge J. C. Clipp, of Saltillo, Ind.

The Partridge Wyandotte Club of America.

will donate ribbons to exhibitors at the East Tennessee Poultry Association, Knoxville, Dec. 8 to 12, 1908, as follows: Best pen, best colored male, best shaped male, best shaped female, best colored female, providing four members exhibit. For further information apply to Rex M. Sharp, Inskip, Tenn., State Director Partridge Wyandotte Club of America.

The White House Collection.

It is largely owing to Mrs. Roosevelt's active influence that the White House collection of presidential ware has come to be one of the most interesting historical collections to be found in the country. The story of the beginning, growth and aim of this collection has been told for the *October Century* by Mrs. Abby G. Baker, to whom Mrs. Roosevelt delegated the search for and the identification of the ware for the collection, which has now been placed under the Bureau of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Useful Roofing Information.

Anyone who is considering the roofing proposition should secure the booklet on Amattite, which has just been published. This booklet is full of practical information. It gives pointers that will enable you to know what's what in the roofing line. This booklet is published by the oldest roofing manufacturers in the country, and may be relied upon for accuracy. It is mailed free to anyone sending their name and address. A sample of Amattite, with its mineral surface, which has made such a success, as a lasting protection against the weather, is also sent with the booklet. Both are free and are well worth inspecting.

Address nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

The Latest Fad.

Everybody enjoys collecting Souvenir Post Cards. The greatest difficulty, however, is to get cards from certain sections of the country in which you are particularly interested. This great obstacle is easily overcome, however, by joining a live Souvenir Post Card Exchange. The Exchange sends you a list containing the names of hundreds of post card collectors who will willingly exchange Souvenir Post Cards with you.

But best of all is the list containing your name which is sent to hundreds of collectors. After this list has been mailed by the Exchange you should receive a perfect deluge of post cards. Patriotic, sentimental, comic, views, and, in fact, post cards illustrating the interesting scenery of our glorious country from one end to the other. It is not unusual for members of the Exchange to receive beautiful cards from China, Japan, Russia and other foreign countries.

Usually there is a heavy charge imposed upon members who join these big exchanges, but if any reader of this paper wishes to join and exchange, he may do so by sending his name to the *Industrious Hen*, Knoxville, Tenn., and his name will not only be sent to collectors all over the country, but he will also be sent 20 beautiful post cards, called the "American Girl" series, with which to start his collection.

The Exchange does not print your name in a paper; it does more than that; it sends your name direct to hundreds of its members asking them to exchange cards with you.

The only condition attached to this free membership and the 20 splendid post cards, is that you send to the *Hen* 75c for a year's subscription to the *Hen* and to *Up-to-Date-Farming*, and ask for the free membership and the 20 post cards.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

I breed but one variety. In buying from me you run no risks in getting mixed stock. I guarantee a good hatch from eggs. Also guarantee birds I ship to satisfy my customers or same may be returned. Your inquiry or order will have prompt attention. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100.

J. L. ALLEY,**BOX 110,****MIDWAY, ALA.****Barred Plymouth Rocks****S. C. Rhode Island Reds**

We have a choice lot of young birds for sale, singly, in pairs, trios and breeding pens. There is nearly always a scarcity of pullets, but we've got lots of them this year, both exhibition and breeding stock. Ask for prices on what you want.

DIXIE POULTRY FARM**G. C. Watkins & Sons****SILAM SPRINGS, ARK.****POULTRY SHOW SUPPLIES.**

Secretaries will save time, worry, and money by sending to us for samples and prices of our supplies for poultry shows. We furnish Coop Labels, Entry Blanks, Score Cards, Express and Coop Tags, and the *only* Secretary's Entry and Score Book. This book is complete in every detail, and is worth ten times its cost to any Secretary. It is according to the latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection, double indexed, leather back and corners and cloth sides, round cornered. Price delivered \$2. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., - KNOXVILLE, TENN.**SUMMER SALE!****350 OF THE BEST BREEDERS I EVER OFFERED FOR SALE****BARRED P. ROCKS AND S. C. R. I. REDS**

If you want real quality at a price, write me at once. They must be sold before I move to my new farm. Eggs \$2.50 for balance of season. If you want Fox Terrier Puppies, we have the right kind.

MILES POULTRY FARM, Columbus, O.**Fine Lot of Ringlets for Sale**

A grand flock of fine fowls, many of them blue ribbon winners, at reasonable prices. Exhibition fowls made a specialty, bred for size and egg production. Can furnish you fine large cockerels to improve your flock, of following strains: Thompson's Ringlets, Buff Rock Nuggets, Latham's Barred Rocks, Fishel's White Rock's, Duston's White Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Cook's Buff and White Orpingtons, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, direct from their native land. Have won 100 prizes and a number of specials since 1906. Won a number of prizes at Burlington Fair for 1907. The remarkable sales of the past season stamps their superiority. Write for show record and prices. Eggs from special matings and from 1st prize matings, \$2.00 per setting.

DR. JOHN W. LASLEY, Burlington, N. C.**THE BELLEVUE POULTRY FARM****BREEDERS OF****Fancy Poultry and Pet Stock of All Kinds****We Make a Specialty of WHITE WYANDOTTES and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**

Also Special Attention to PEKIN and MUSCOVY DUCKS. We handle no Cheap Stock. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Stock and Eggs for sale at all times.

Our Motto: "None But the Best."

C. L. MONNOT, Prop.**JEANERETTE, LA.**



**COVER
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BUILDINGS
WITH**

Amatite

TRADE MARK  **MINERAL SURFACED
NEEDS NO PAINTING**

UNTIL Amatite was put on the market a few years ago, practically everybody who used ready roofings had to paint them regularly. Some of the roofings required a coat every year; others every two or three years.

In all cases a good deal of expense and trouble was involved.

The popularity of Amatite is largely owing to the fact that its use does away with all such trouble and expense. This is due to its *real mineral surface* which is far more durable than any paint made. It is not affected by weather and will last indefinitely.

All that is necessary after laying an Amatite roof is to leave it alone. Leaks and dissatisfaction are left behind.

Every practical man will doubly appreciate the "no-paint" idea when we add to that statement the fact that Amatite is lower in price than most of the "paint-me-every-two-years-or-leak" roofings.

In addition, Amatite with its smooth lap edge, is easy to lay, and the necessary nails and liquid cement for laps are supplied free, packed conveniently in each roll.

Can any reasonable man ask more !

A Sample Free. Write to-day.

Illustrations at top, from left to right, show: Chas. Johnson's Residence, Atlantic City, East Machias Lumber Co., East Machias, Me., A. J. Priebe's Barn, Petoskey, Mich. All covered with Amatite.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

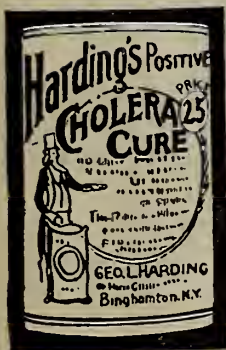
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FEED, 10 CENTS PER BUSHEL

PATENT PENDING

Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing you more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel? Have you raised 95 per cent. of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for 2000 layers and raise 3000 chicks without help and have time for other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how I do it. My new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it, as well as save you \$25 on every 100 chicks you grow to maturity. My third edition of 5000 copies now ready. 3000 Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandotte chicks growing under my new sys. for the fall trade. Write to-day for free circulars and testimonials. Address

EDGAR BRIGGS, - - - BOX 156, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.



You Will Get Your Money Back

If any of the following remedies fail to give the results claimed for them.

- Harding's Positive Cholera Cure, - 25c. By mail, 40c.
- Harding's Successful Roup Cure, By mail, 50c.
- Harding's Antiseptic Lice Killer, - 25c. By mail, 40c.
- Harding's Head Lice Ointment, By mail, 25c.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write the undersigned. Take no substitute.

Use Harding's Granulated Milk for Poultry. \$3.00 per 100 lbs.
Clean, Dry, Wholesome. Keeps in any climate. Write for free booklet today.
Geo. L. Harding, Box 66. Binghamton, N. Y.

Spanish Hospitality.

"Mid Pleasures and Palaces" in Barcelona will be the leading sketch in the October Century, a racy account by Ellen Maury Slayden of an American couple's experiences during several weeks' stay in a Spanish home.

Father Would Be Sorry.

Rachel, who was four years old, was admiring her baby brother, who was three months old before his father returned from a trip abroad. Looking up at her mother, she said: "Mama, won't papa be sorry he isn't any relation to this baby?"—The Delinicator.

Spokane, Wash., Poultry Show.

The Spokane Poultry Association will hold their regular annual exhibition at Spokane, Wash., Oct. 6 to 10. This show is classed with the world's largest, and they are planning to make this one of the best ever held in the state, and from present indications, it looks as though they will succeed and will be one which is never to be forgotten. Be sure you get a premium list. The show will be judged by J. C. Clipp, of Saltville, Ind.

The Charleston, S. C., Show.

The Charleston Poultry Association will hold their fifth annual exhibition Dec 8 to 11. This association has been highly complimented on its past shows, and they propose to conduct this year's show on the same high plane. G. O. Brown has been secured to place the awards, which insures a just distribution of same. Their premium list will be issued shortly, and P. A. Robertson Secretary, Charleston, S. C. will gladly answer all inquiries addressed to him.

Buff Rock Club.

The American Buff Plymouth Rock Club offers as special prizes four handsome silk ribbons—one for best shaped male, one for best shaped female, one for best surface colored male, one for best surface colored female. Only members whose dues are paid to July 1st, 1909, are eligible to compete for these specials, or new members whose applications reach the secretary prior to the show. For information in regard to the club write William A. Stolls, Secretary, R. R. No. 19, Indianapolis, Ind.

Standard-Bred Poultry Farm Prizes.

At Radford Fair, Va., Sept. 8-10—Standard-bred Poultry Farms won: On B. P. Rocks 1st pair, 1st pen; on S. C. Brown Leghorns, 1st pair, 1st pen; on S. C. White Leghorns, 1st pair; on White Wyandottes, 1st pair, 1st pen; on M. B. Turkeys, 1st pair.
At Tazewell Fair, Va., Sept. 15-18—R. L. Simmons, judge, Standard-Bred Poultry Farms won: On White Wyandottes, 1st cock, 1st hen and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullets, 1st and 2nd pen and sweepstakes pen of whole show; on S. C. White Leghorns 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullets, 1st pen, and special for best typed bird in show; on B. P. Rocks, 1st cock, 1st hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pen; Brown Leghorns, 1st cock, hen, pullet, and 1st pen; White Rocks, 2nd pullet, 2nd cockerel; M. B. Turkeys, 1st pair.

Over \$5,000 Offered in Cash Premiums on Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock, Peoria, Ill., Nov. 24 to 30, 1908.

The Illinois Valley Fanciers' Association (incorporated), Peoria, Ill., is offering special inducements to exhibitors this year in the way of unusually large cash premiums on poultry, pigeons and pet stock. Moreover it is guaranteed that these premiums will be paid on or before the last day of the show, the same as last year, when a check was drawn to cover each cash premium won before the birds left the hall.

The entry fee for poultry is but 50 cents per single bird. \$1.00 per breeding pen, and for pigeons and pet stock 25 cents each.

The association has engaged the popular and competent judges, Jas. A. Tucker and W. E. Stanfield, to place the awards by the score card system, on poultry, and Geo. Ewald to judge pigeons and pet stock.

One decided advantage this association has over most others is the splendid hall, the Coliseum, in which to coop the show. This is a building covering an acre of ground, light, roomy and well ventilated, and ideal show room.

All of the express companies have offices in Peoria, and there are 18 railroads and suburban lines entering the city. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district, and many sales are made at Peoria poultry shows at good prices.

The premium list and any special information may be had by addressing the secretary.


DEWEY A. SEELEY,
Secretary,
Peoria, Ill.

Licensed Poultry Judges.

Below is a list of Licensed Poultry Judges of the American Poultry Association. Send \$2 and we will insert your name and address under this head for one year:

T. L. Bayne Russellville, Tenn.
J. C. Clipp Saltillo, Ind.
G. C. Watkins Siloam Springs, Ark.
Chas. V. Keeler Winamac, Ind.
S. T. Campbell Mansfield, Ohio
Clarence W. King Romulus, N. Y.
John Dudley Emporia, Kansas
O. P. Greer Bourbon, Ind.
A. B. Shaner Lanark, Ill.
Phil Feil Canal Dover, Ohio
F. J. Marshall College Park, Ga.

EGG MAKING
is a hen's natural work. Cut bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A **CROWN BONE CUTTER** will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown.
Wilson Bros., Box 646, Easton, Pa.


S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**COCKERELS AND PULLETS**

now ready for the fall shows. Also yearling males and females with score card, if you desire. Write for low prices.

W. E. GABHART, Box M., Bohon, Ky.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM S. C. B. Rocks & S. C. B. Leghorns

I have also stock to sell of M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Rankin strain and Brown Leghorns. The turkeys are large, well marked, bred from my 49 1-2 pound tom, are strong and hearty. Have a large range.

GEO. E. PATTON, Morganton, N. C.

Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas**BLUE BLOODED, FARM RAISED, PRIZE WINNING, MONEY MAKERS.**

The fowls for eggs, for meat, for general purposes. Won in Buffs, 1st cock, 1st ckel, 1st and 2nd hen. In Minorcas, 1st and 2nd hen at Merriestown Show, Owen, judge. My fowls are great egg producers, lay when eggs are scarce. They are full of vigor, vitality and vim. Eggs, Orpington, \$2.50. Minorcas, \$2.00, a setting.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Hill Top Poultry Farm, R2, Russellville, Tenn.

TEN CENTS A YEAR**The Dixie Home Magazine**

Largest, brightest and finest Illustrated Magazine in the world for 10 cents a year, to introduce it ONLY.

It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings and famous people. Send at once. Ten cents a year postpaid anywhere in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Six years 50 cents, or, clubs of six names, 50 cents; 12 for \$1. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send to-day.

THE DIXIE HOME,
No. 1007 Birmingham, Ala.

TERRELL'S S. C. Rhode Island Reds WINNERS SINCE 1905

Houston, Tex.; Marshall, Tex.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, and Atlanta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; Aberdeen, Miss.; Montgomery, Mobile, and Birmingham, Ala.
IN THE HANDS OF MY CUSTOMERS:—Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas, and Fort Worth, Tex.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Greensboro, N. C., and other shows.

EGGS:—
Prize Mating \$5.00. Special Mating \$3.00.
After May 1st, half price.
Utility, Fancy Breeders and Prize Winners for sale. Circular free. Write me your wants,
L. K. TERRELL, 304 Tusculum Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SHOW DATES JUST PUBLISHED.**For Other Dates see July, August and September issues of The Hen.**

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham—Oct. 9 to 17. George P. Barnes, Secretary and General Manager.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Oct. 21 to 30, 1908.
Batesburg, S. C.—Tri-County Fair, Oct. 12 to 16, 1908.

Weatherford, Texas—Dec. 3 to 11, 1908.
Chicago Ill.—Dec. 15 to 19, 1908. Fred L. Kimmey, Sec'y.

Parsons, Kas.—Dec. 7 to 12, 1908. J. P. McDowen, Sec'y; E. C. Branch, judge.

Trenton, Mo.—Dec. 8 to 12, 1908. T. E. Quisenberry, Sec'y; Heimlich, Riggs, Rhodes, Thompson and Burhaus, judges.

Farina, Ill.—Dec. 14 to 17. Chas. McCane, judge; Oscar Wells, Sec'y.

Salem, Ind.—Dec. 28, Jan. 2. F. J. Schocke and J. C. Clipp, judges; F. J. Heacocke, Sec'y.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Dec. 28, Jan. 2. S. T. Campbell, judge; Mrs. Scott Donaldson, Sec'y-Treas.

Elkhart, Ind.—Jan. 4 to 9, 1909. S. B. Lane, judge; J. W. Hinman, Sec'y.

Marion, Ohio—Nov. 17 to 20, 1908. F. H. Owen, Sec'y; judges, Chas. McCane, Thos. Falkner, Ira Keller.

Knox, Ind.—Jan. 6 to 9, 1909. S. B. Johnston, judge; N. E. Warren, Sec'y.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—Dec. 9 to 14, 1908. O. R. Eddy, Sec'y; James A. Tucker and Herman Vanselow, judges.

Union City, Tenn.—Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. Ike Wade, Sec'y.

Anderson, Ind.—Jan. 26 to 30. Judges, A. F. Kummer and Geo. Ewald; N. M. McCullough, Sec'y.

Indianapolis—Feb. 1-5. Judges, Russell, Pierce and Tucker; William A. Stolls, Sec'y.

Beaver, Pa.—Dec. 16 to 19, 1908. W. Theo. Wittman, judge; L. B. Hindman, Sec'y.

\$2.00 GETS A HATHAWAY BARRED ROCK BREEDING COCKEREL.

Exhibition Birds for early Shows and Fairs. Can give you what you want in old or young Rocks., Money Back Plan.

GEO. C. HATHAWAY, Specialist, Sheldon, Ill.

Darling's Foods Develop Layers

Lay the foundation now for winter laying. Darling's Foods make the most out of any flock—early broilers and roasters, large fowls, the laying habit.
In 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. Chicago or New York. Cash with order. Forcing Food, Laying Food, Scratching Food, each \$2. Scratching Food, if ordered from Long Island City, \$2.25. Chick Feed, \$2.50. Beef Scraps, \$2.75. Oyster Shells 70c. Mica Crystal Grit 65c. Write nearest office. Get our Free Catalog. Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
DARLING & CO., Box 41, Long Island City, New York

**THE FAVORITE BAND**

Adjustable. Prices post paid, 12 for 15c., 25 for 20c., 50 for 35c., 100 for 60c.

CHAS. L. STILES, Columbus, O.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

Are the BEST fowl on earth. Ask me "WHY?"

At St. Louis, Nov. 1907, on three entries I won 3 ribbons. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

E. F. GILLETT,

R. F. D. 3. ROCKFORD, ILL.

TAYLOR'S JAMESTOWN WINNERS

In White Muscovy Ducks and White Holland Turkeys. Duck Eggs at 20 cents each from pens that won at Jamestown, Virginia State Fair and Virginia Poultry Association. Stock of eggs in White Holland Turkeys all sold. Booking orders for young Turkeys now. Write for prices.

R. RANDOLPH TAYLOR,
R. 2, BEAVER DAM, VA.

REMEMBER**THE BANNER SHOW OF THE SOUTH CHARLESTON, S. C. December 8-9-10-11th, 1908**

LIBERAL PREMIUMS, UNSURPASSED COOPING, PROMPT RETURNS
P. A. ROBERTSON, Secy. & Treas., CHARLESTON, S. C.

ASHEVILLE POULTRY AND DOG SHOW ASHEVILLE, N. C., DECEMBER 1-4, 1908.

F. J. MARSHALL, Judge of Poultry.

Competent Judges will place ribbons on Dogs. Prepare your Birds and Dogs for one of the Best Shows in North Carolina. Liberal Cash Premiums, Silver Cups and Ribbons for the Winners. Address

MRS. C. B. CAMPBELL, Sec'y, Asheville, N. C.

GREAT MIDWINTER SHOW December 16, 17, 18, 19**BRISTOL POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

J. H. DREVENSTEDT,
Judge.

W. H. COCHRANE,
Secretary.

Coops furnished by the Association.

What

"Soil Cultivation" is doing for Colorado

Just These:

It is reclaiming without the enormous expense of irrigation some of the richest farm lands on the earth—the mellow, sandy loams of Eastern Colorado, on the great Bijou Ranch in Elbert County. It is making Denver and other near by cities sit up with wonderment at the rapid progress made by Colorado farmers who are following the system of "Soil Culture" taught by Mr. Campbell. It is making poor men wealthy. It is putting on the market at a low figure—\$8.50 to \$16.00 per acre—that rich and fertile Bijou Ranch—only 65 miles from Denver, 42 miles from Colorado Springs, and only 5 miles from Union Pacific or Rock Island Railroads. Here you can buy virgin soil, mellow and deep, which raises cereals, fruits, alfalfa, vegetables, sugar beets, melons, etc., etc. (See 90 inch corn in cut at right.) Here with 2 horses, 10 cows, 5 brood sows you can clear \$1000 a year on an 80-acre tract.

A New Book Free

Don't make a move buying real estate near or far till you get our brand-new illustrated book—warm from the press—entitled, "The New Colorado." It answers the majority of your questions such as: How much money you'll need to have to get a

start; what the climate is, the rainfall, the soil; how near water is to the surface; how long you'll need to wait for profits; cost of coal, wood; nearness of schools, churches, etc., etc.

This book is not old, rehashed information, but is compiled from fresh, live facts recently obtained from new settlers and old timers on this ranch.

"Hurry to Colorado" and get a good choice of the fertile lands. Now's your opportunity. Don't treat it lightly. Send for the free book now and decide. Address, Dept. 37.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

I have a few two and three year old females to dispose of in order to provide room for young stock. Write for prices

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DAVIS' BARRED ROCKS

HAVE AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION AS THE

"INVINCIBLES."

You can get eggs and breeders at remarkably low prices now. Mating list tells all about them; write a postal today for it.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees of Any Description

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Illustrated and descriptive catalogue free if you mention this paper. Write now.

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Profusely illustrated, showing the newest and richest creations in Gold, Gem-Set and Tennessee Pearl Jewelry, Watches, Cut Glass, Sterling Silver and other fine gift wares. It's free on request. Hundreds of persons throughout the South satisfactorily deal with us, and we want YOU to be one of our patrons.

Wedding Invitations richly engraved in our own plant.

Send us your Fine Watches to be repaired.

HOPE BROS. JEWELERS, 519 Gay Street KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

The Fulton County Poultry Breeders' Association

will hold their seventh annual exhibition at Canton, Ill., Dec. 28, 1908, to January 2, 1909. Premium list will be ready to be mailed November 15, 1908. W. S. Russell judge; F. A. Bennett, secretary.

Perhaps most delightful of the many good things in the October *St. Nicholas* is a sympathetic appreciation of "Lewis Carroll: The Friend of Children," by Helen Marshall Pratt, a pleasant companion piece to her narrative in the September *St. Nicholas* of "How 'Alice in Wonderland' Came to Be Written." The sketch is rich in anecdote and incident of this lovable man's boyhood and youth and of his life at Christ Church, Oxford, where he did his work quietly and well and made friends with all the children round.

Illinois State Poultry Show.

President S. S. Noble, of Bloomington, writes that the state show will be held in Springfield, Jan. 4 to 9, and in his opinion it will be the best in the history of the State Association. Uniform coops will be used. Judges Russell, Pierce, Heimleisch, McCord, and Fite will make the awards. The following officers were elected: S. S. Noble, president; F. A. Bennett, secretary; Julius Klein, superintendent; J. A. Leland, treasurer, and C. L. Carney and J. A. McIntosh advisory.

The Central Ark. Fair Association.

will hold its third annual fair at Carlisle, Ark., Oct. 19-23, 1908. At this fair the poultry department is offering to the breeders of this country the largest premiums of any show in the state, viz.: \$4 for first pen, \$2 for second, \$2 for best trio, \$1 for second, \$1 for best male or female; 50c for second. Also high premiums for turkeys, ducks, geese, and all kinds of pet stock. Mr. G. C. Watkins, of Siloam Springs, Ark., will place the awards. Mr. W. S. King, superintendent of Lonoke, Ark., will be glad to send any one premium list.

The American Orpington Club

will donate a silver cup for best cock, hen and breeding pen, or for best cockerel, pullet and breeding pen of any variety and any color of the Orpington family at any poultry show. To win a silver cup each class must contain three single entries, including three breeding pens, providing that at least three members of the American Orpington Club exhibit. Besides, the club offers special prize ribbons wherever the classes for cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets and breeding pens are filled with at least two entries, including two breeding pens; providing, however, that at least two members of the American Orpington Club exhibit. For club circular, application blanks, etc., apply to Dr. Paul Kyle secretary, Flushing, L. I.

Two Dozen Leg Bands Free.

You can't tell what your hens are doing unless you leg band them. You have to pay five cents each if you don't put leg bands on before you go to the show, so get your leg bands, now while you can get them for nothing. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has 5,000 of the best leg bands made to give to its readers. These leg bands retail at 15c a dozen. Here's how to get them free. Send us fifty cents for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year and we will mail you 24 of these leg bands. If you have recently paid your subscription you may renew for another year; or if you will get one of your neighbors to send in fifty cents for his subscription, we will mail you a dozen bands each. This gives everybody a chance to get these leg bands free. Don't wait. Write today to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

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AND

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners--Layers--Breeders.

We have them in both Old and Young Stock. Write us your wants.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

STURTEVANT BROS.

KUSHLA, ALA.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY FARMS BURKE'S GARDEN, VA.,

Made a clean sweep at two great Virginia Fairs this year (Radford and Tazewell) on White Wyandottes White and Brown Leghorns and B. P. Rocks. Won first on best pair M. B. Turkeys seen in this section for years.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

Stock for Sale

FRED E. CARTER

1003 Irwin St. Knoxville, Tenn.

COCKERELS

Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. B. Minorcas. Quality right. Write me your wants.

HILLCREST POULTRY FARM

R. G. McCants, Prop. Niney-Six, S. C.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Only won 27 Ribbons and 2 Silver Cups last 3 shows. Choice breeders at Bargain Prices. Eggs half price.

HENRY T. SHANNON, Box S, Cary Station, Ill.

White Hill Poultry Farm

has her feet on top round and only keeps the Blue Ribbon Strain S. C. White Leghorns and White Fantail Pigeons. Our Leghorns are bred to lay and they always win the blue. Pullets lay at 4½ months and score 96½ points. Twenty-five yearling hens, good ones, at \$1.50 each. Pullets by the hundred cheap, and the prettiest Fantail Pigeons you ever saw, at the lowest price—white as snow.

A. J. LAWSON, Proprietor.

(Member Nat'l S. C. W. Leg. Club.)

R. No. 4, Box 2. Cleveland, Tenn.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Years of careful line breeding have produced a family of birds extra strong in TYPE and COLOR. Great layers, mature in six months. Eggs that will hatch sure winners. Send for illustrated mating list.

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Brighton P. O. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER

The Industrious Hen - \$.50
The Cotton Journal - - 1.00
Wall Map Chart - - - 2.00
\$3.50

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DRESS, ALL FOR \$1.50

This is an unprecedented clubbing offer. Read the description of our handsome, instructive and interesting Wall Map Chart on another page. This premium, together with the finest agricultural paper and the best poultry paper in the South, all for only \$1.50. Order today. Address

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A UNIQUE BUSINESS!

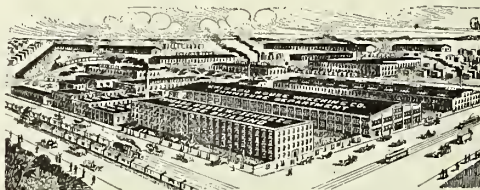
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The history of the Chicago House Wrecking Company reads like a commercial romance. However, there is not another concern in the world that is able to offer such genuine bargains in merchandise and supplies of every description. They issue mammoth catalogs three or four times a year, which brings to the door of the farmer, the mechanic and merchant bargains in everything that is needed on the farm, in the field or the home. Their method of securing goods is strictly original and unique. They buy millions of dollars' worth of the world's best products at the various forced sales. Their alert buyers are everywhere—not a sale of any consequence takes place without the presence of their representatives. You can read in your daily papers, stories of

COMMERCIAL DISASTERS,

Business failures, sheriffs' and receivers' sales, underwriter sales, marine wrecks, etc. The Chicago House Wrecking Company is the clearing house for all merchandise from these sources. Everything purchased in this way is shipped to their mammoth warehouses in Chicago, where it is sorted and catalogued, ready for distribution among its thousands of waiting customers. Wise buyers can actually save from 30 to 50 per cent by watching for these great bargain sales.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company is the largest institution of its kind in the world, and Chicago's greatest commercial wonder. Their mammoth warehouses, salesrooms and yards now cover an area of thirty-five acres of ground.



Bird's Eye View of Chicago House Wrecking Company's Plant.

This picture will give you some idea of the magnitude of this extensive plant. Here you will find everything under the sun, from a package of pins to traction engines, stationary engines from one to a thousand horse power—a veritable exposition in itself. The buildings comprise: Administration or office building, where over 200 stenographers are kept busy answering inquiries from every state in the Union and nearly every foreign country. The roofing factory; here thousands of squares of steel and iron roofing, "Vulcanite asphalt" roofing and "Rubberized Galvo" roofing, roofing cement and building paper are manufactured and shipped daily. Boiler works and machine shops, where boilers, engines and machinery of every kind and description are overhauled, rebuilt and put into perfect condition for further service, being practically as good as new when leaving their shops. Main warehouse and salesrooms, over 600 feet long by 150 feet wide, containing furniture, rugs, drapery, stoves, plumbing and heating, hardware and general supply departments. Pipe department containing thousands of feet of pipe of all kinds and sizes from 3-8 inch gas pipe to the largest size cast iron sewer pipe. They have facilities for cutting and threading pipe to order in any size or quantity. Building supplies and lumber yard, containing millions of feet of lumber bought at forced sales from manufacturers; also thousands of bargains in doors, windows, sash, building supplies, etc., all thoroughly seasoned and ready for shipment. If you intend to put up a building of any kind, it will pay you to let them figure with you. They will also furnish building and barn plans free of charge, and any information or advice regarding the erection, decoration, heating, plumbing and finishing. They have a staff of architects and engineers at the service of their customers.

This firm has the distinction of being the only concern in the world where you can buy lumber and all necessary supplies to build your house, a furnace, hot water plant or stoves, furniture, carpets, rugs, etc. Time, money and worry can be saved by placing your complete order with them.

Their reliability is unquestioned. With a capital of \$1,000,000 they stand back of their iron-clad guarantee to give absolute satisfaction.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

The story of the development of this wonderful concern will be interesting to their numerous patrons, as well as those who will eventually be numbered among their army of customers.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company was organized in 1892 for the purpose of purchasing and dismantling the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the first great World's Fair. The original cost of buildings and equipment was over \$30,000,000. It was dismantled by the Chicago House Wrecking Company in a few months and its products were scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the land, fitting into useful places in nearly every city and village in the United States.

The next attraction in this line was offered at Buffalo in 1901, when over \$8,000,000 was expended in the construction of the Pan-American Exposition. The remembrance of this exposition is indelibly engraved on the mind of every American citizen, as there is where our martyred President, Wm. McKinley, lost his life. When the gates were closed to the public it was purchased and dismantled in marvelously short order by the Chicago House Wrecking Co. Their wisdom in purchasing this material and returning it again to the channels of commerce, has been attested to many economical buyers.

With this record of successful operations to their credit, it was but natural that, at the close of the World's Greatest Fair, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, that the directors of this great undertaking should negotiate and successfully close a contract with the Chicago House Wrecking Company for the purchase of this famous Exposition.

Never before in the history of the world had such a great undertaking been launched or carried to successful completion. The vast sum of \$50,000,000 was expended before the public were invited to inspect its great wonders. In the construction of the buildings and enclosure, over 100,000,000 feet of lumber were required, 500 miles of pipe, thousands of tons of structural iron and nails; enough material to build a complete city for 50,000 inhabitants.

If you did not visit St. Louis and gaze upon the wonders and beauties of the St. Louis World's Fair, you cannot fully appreciate the enormity of the undertaking in dismantling and removing the buildings. This beautiful temporary city, with its thousands of buildings, its streets, trees, flowers, shrubbery, etc., required four years to build. Every vestige of this grand exposition of arts, of mechanical wonders, exhibits from every country on the globe, was removed in less than a year and the material assorted, catalogued and sold.

Time has extended their line of action, as outlined above. Wrecking prices have come to be known as genuine bargains and associated only with the Chicago Wrecking Company's name. This company certainly fills a long felt want in the commercial world. It stands between the consumer and high prices. Their business success is due to their economy in buying and their reduction of waste to a minimum. Every man who buys from them and is pleased with his transactions, sends them many new customers, whether he realizes it or not. Fair, square and honorable treatment is their motto. They build not for a year, but forever.

If you haven't one of the latest catalogs it will pay you to send for one, even though you do not wish to place an order now. As a reference book to right prices on merchandise and supplies it is invaluable. You can save many a dollar during a year by careful buying. Always place your orders where you get value received for every penny spent. Our greatest financiers, the men of great wealth and influence today, claim the foundation of their fortunes can be traced to forming the "careful buying" and saving habit early in their careers. The old adage, "It isn't what you earn, it's what you save," will always prove true and helpful to those who are striving for happiness and prosperity.

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BUCKEYES, "Kentucky Cardinal Strain," (registered). Eugene Cowles, Shelbyville, Ky. 54

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To kill mites clean coops and brooders perfectly, then apply thoroughly whitewash, kerosene oil or some other of the prepared insecticides. Be sure to fill the cracks and crevices, as these are the hiding places where mites will

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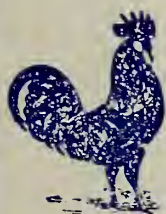
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